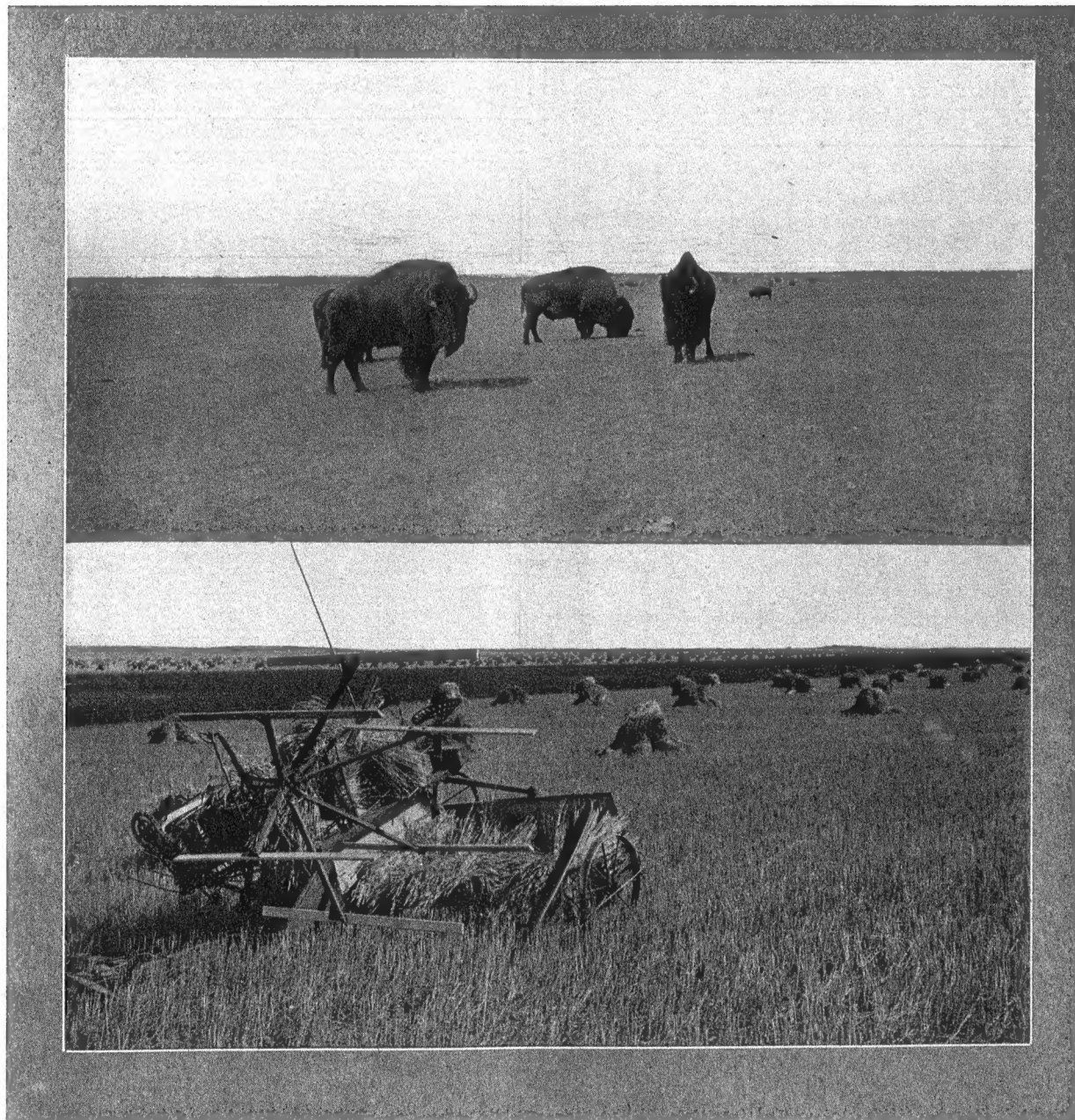


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SEPTEMBER 1, 1915



THEN AND NOW

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager. JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
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The season for sport will soon be here and now is the time to provide yourself with the necessary equipment. Either of these splendid Fowling Pieces will be sent absolutely free, all charges prepaid, to anyone who will spend only a few hours of spare time at some work for The Guide in your locality. The Rifle has an 18-inch Round Barrel, Blue Frame, Lever Action, Oval Stock, Carbine Butt Plate, Knife Blade Front and Open Rear Sights. It can be supplied in 22 or 32 Calibre. The 22 Calibre is chambered to shoot BB Caps, 22 Short, 22 Long and 22 Long Rifle Cartridges. The 32 Calibre is chambered to shoot 22 Short and 32 Long Rim Fire Cartridges. Regular Retail Price, \$5.00.

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Here is a fine opportunity to enjoy the sporting season without having to go to the expense of buying a rifle or gun. Both these prizes are of the very best quality in every respect and will give you many days of pleasure and recreation. They will repay you many times over for the small service we will require of you.

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Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG

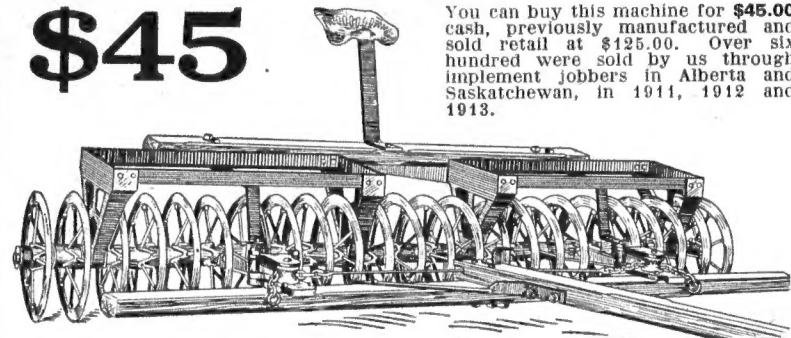
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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.
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We are closing out the stock consisting of 12 machines, but repairs will be available from the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, at any time, and we guarantee against breakage for one year.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Axle, 2 1-16 inch steel in two sections; Bearings, cast steel; Wheels, 21 inch diameter, wrought iron spokes; eveners, roller, or chain type; easy to turn and draft is in line with drawbars.

24 Wheel Machines, 1,600 lbs., 12 feet wide. 20 Wheel Machines, 1,400 lbs., 10 feet wide.

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Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival

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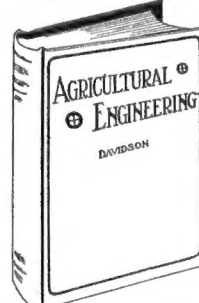
P. PALLESEN, Calgary Central Creamery, Box 2074, Calgary, Alta

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Agricultural Engineering

ECONOMIZE ON WEAR OF MACHINERY

By J. B. Davidson



A great deal of the profit which would otherwise be made on farms is used up by the purchase and repair of machinery. The success or otherwise of the Western farmer's operations depends largely upon his knowledge of the machines he uses. It is essential that every farmer should thoroughly understand the construction of each implement so that proper adjustments can be made and the machine made to wear as long as possible. J. B. Davidson is Professor of Agricultural Engineering in the Iowa State College and thus his latest book deals with all the implements in general use on the farm. The care and repair of farm machinery is described and separate chapters are devoted to a consideration of the construction and adjustment of the plow, harrows, pulverizers and rollers, seeders and drills, corn planters, cultivators, grain binders, corn harvesters, hay making machinery, feed cutters, threshing machines, fanning mills and grain graders, portable farm elevators, manure spreaders, feed mills, and spraying machinery. Other divisions of the book deal with agricultural surveying, drainage, irrigation, roads, farm motors, farm structures, farm sanitation and rope work. The book was primarily intended to be used as a text book in schools and colleges and hence it is written in a simple, direct manner which is readily understood by any reader. It will be a money-saver to any farmer. The book contains 554 pages, is fully illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Post paid\$1.65

Audel's Automobile Guide

With Questions, Answers and Illustrations



The automobile is becoming more and more one of the essential parts of an up-to-date farmer's equipment. In order that long life and efficient service may be obtained from a car it is necessary that the owner thoroughly understands its construction. 'Audel's Automobile Guide' is the most recent and complete book published on the subject. The book is written so that the reader can understand all about the construction, care and management of motor cars and motorcycles. It answers every question that may come up in automobile work. It is well illustrated and is a convenient size for the pocket. The book deals in detail with the parts of a car, its operation, care, management, road driving, carburetors, wiring, timing, ignition, motor troubles, lubrication, tires, etc. It includes chapters on the storage battery, electric vehicles, motorcycles, overhauling the car, etc., and has an appendix on self starters and lighting systems.

To aid the reader in quickly finding any desired information, the book has been thoroughly indexed, each item being entered under every possible heading. The book is practical in every respect, it is profusely illustrated, attractively bound in limp leather and will be found to be a very valuable reference work for anyone who is using gasoline engines and particularly to owners of automobiles; 524 pages.

Post paid\$1.50

Farm Blacksmithing

By J. M. DREW, Instructor in Blacksmithing, Minnesota School of Agriculture

do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble and may thus spend with profit the stormy days in summer or idle days in winter that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written to instruct farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making door hooks, staples, chains, rings, hooks, clevis, bolts and nuts; welding; making tongs; making whiffletrees; irons; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; shoeing farm horses; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope halters; how to tie knots; how to file a saw; tables for calculating the sizes of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time.

Postpaid60 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Commercial Display—16 cents per square line. Livestock Display—14 cents per square line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Manitoba Scandal

Royal Commission Accuses Ministers and Contractors of Conspiracy

That Sir R. P. Roblin, ex-Premier; Geo. R. Coldwell, ex-Minister of Education; Dr. W. H. Montague, ex-Minister of Public Works; J. H. Howden, ex-Attorney-General; Dr. R. M. Simpson, ex-President of the Winnipeg Conservative Association; V. W. Horwood, ex-Provincial Architect, and Thomas Kelly, contractor, were parties to a fraudulent scheme or conspiracy to obtain an election fund out of extras in connection with the contract for the Parliament Buildings, is the unanimous finding of the royal commission appointed in April to investigate the Manitoba Scandal. The commission further finds that all the charges made by the Liberals against the late government have been fully proven and that after giving the contractors credit for all work done and materials supplied from the time of the last payment on December 8, 1915, up to the time work was stopped about the middle of May, the contractors were overpaid \$701,093.59. The work done last spring materially reduced the amount of the overpayments, the amounts paid which the contractors were not entitled to being set out by the report of the commission as follows:

In respect of the caissons . . .	\$680,704.50
In respect to the north wing steel	102,692.36
In respect to the south wing and grillage	68,997.71
In respect of the brick for rubble	17,968.73
In respect of three feet of excavation, dispensed with by the building being raised but, nevertheless, paid for . .	21,734.80

Total \$892,098.10

The Campaign Fund

The commissioners in other clauses of their report state:

"That the contractors, Thomas Kelly and Sons, out of the moneys so fraudulently obtained, paid large sums of money to Dr. R. M. Simpson for an election fund.

"That Dr. Simpson acted as financial agent of the then government in carrying out the aforesaid fraudulent scheme and conspiracy, and in respect of the caissons and the three steel contracts mentioned, either dictated the lump sum or the percentage for election fund, to be added to Mr. Horwood's estimate, and, in pursuance of such dictation the architect did add to his estimate in each case, the sum so specified.

"That Mr. Horwood accepted such dictation from Dr. Simpson, in the first place, on instructions from Mr. Coldwell, and he afterwards continued to do so with the knowledge and acquiescence of Dr. Montague."

Witness Sent Away

"That during the session of the Public Accounts Committee in March, 1915, W. A. Elliott, the chief inspector, at the request of Mr. Horwood, certified the yardage of concrete on the last three applications for payment in respect of the caissons, and William Salt, also at Mr. Horwood's request, altered his records of the depth of the caissons for the purpose, in each case, of deceiving the said committee, and that in each

case Mr. Horwood acted by instructions of Mr. Coldwell.

"That when Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Horwood ascertained that William Salt would not falsely swear to the accuracy of the said altered depths of the caissons he was, by them, sent out of the province, beyond the reach of the said committee.

"That this same witness, William Salt, was paid various sums of money to remain out of the province during the session of the Public Accounts Committee, and after the prorogation of the legislature, he was paid large sums to remain beyond the jurisdiction of your commissioners. That those actively instrumental in keeping William Salt beyond the jurisdiction during the period named, were Mr. Coldwell, Mr. Howden, Thomas Kelly, Mr. Horwood and Dr. Simpson, and the agents employed by them for the purpose were W. A. Elliott, M. G. Hook—two employees of the government, and H. W. Whitla."

Kelly and Simpson Abroad

The Commission has not yet finished its inquiry, Thomas Kelly, senior partner in the contracting firm of Thomas Kelly and Sons, having refused to testify or produce his books and having placed himself beyond the jurisdiction of the commission by going to his summer home at Detroit Lakes, Minn. Dr. Simpson is also beyond reach of the commission, having left for Europe, where he is engaged in a military hospital, some months ago. The report now presented is therefore an interim report and further evidence may possibly be taken. The Royal Commission is composed of Hon. T. G. Mathers, Chief Justice of Manitoba; Hon. D. A. McDonald, of the King's Bench, and Sir Hugh John Macdonald, Police Magistrate.

TWENTY CANADIAN TREES

The Canadian Forestry Association has recently issued a small booklet entitled "Twenty Canadian Trees." It contains illustrations and a concise description free from technical terms of our most common and most important Canadian trees. It is made small so that it may be carried in the pocket when out of doors. In many parts of the prairies trees are scarce, but everyone should know something of the immense natural resources in timber with which Canada is endowed. It is the intention of the association to place a copy of this booklet in the hands of every boy and girl in the country, so that they may, after reading it, have a more intelligent understanding as to the various uses to which each kind of tree is put. One of these booklets will be gladly sent by the secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, to anyone who is interested.

WHO GETS IT?

Jersey farmers, who work the soil, are getting \$1 a barrel for potatoes, and New York retailers, who work their customers, are getting from \$8 to \$10. Of course, this is caused by the war, or Wall Street, or the railroads.—Wall Street Journal.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Saskatoon is the first city in Canada to have had the assistance of the Federal government in the control of bovine tuberculosis in the herds furnishing its milk supply.

Federal aid was given under the new tuberculosis regulations adopted last year, by which any city or town with a population of 5,000 or over, and whose dairies are up to a certain standard of sanitation, may have all dairy cows tested free of charge, and the reactors removed, with compensation to the owners.

The first test of Saskatoon's dairy cows has now been completed, and some interesting facts ascertained. One hundred and one herds were tested, comprising one thousand three hundred and eighty-three cattle. Seventy-four herds were found to have no reactors to the test, and in the remaining twenty-seven herds, eighty-six reactors

were found. This gave a percentage of six decimal twenty-two, which may be considered a low percentage for this class of cattle. Almost half the total number of reactors were found in three herds, the remainder being scattered among the others.

Reacting cattle have been dealt with as provided by the regulations, the owner having the choice of fattening them for beef, of having them immediately slaughtered, or of retaining them indefinitely in the herd, in the latter case not selling anything but pasteurized milk. None of the owners chose the latter proposition, as all were desirous of cleaning up their herds as soon as possible. Fifty-seven reactors are now being prepared for the butcher and twenty-nine have already been slaughtered.

A careful post mortem inspection was made of each animal as it was slaughtered, and the veterinary inspection



GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Blindfolded Tire Buyers

They think that all tires are built alike. And this is to prove that they are not, because there are dozens of standards. Pierce competition compels many makers to compromise. Cheap materials, inferior methods and skimping, are often masked by heavy treads to make the tire "look value."

That's why some tires collapse on the sides before the tread is worn out. Except for mishap or misuse, Goodyear Tires never do that. Because we build the "carcass" extra strong to support our tough, double-thick All-Weather tread.

Four other defenses, that combat the leading tire troubles, are built into Goodyear Fortified Tires. They protect against Blow-outs, against Loose Treads, against Rim-cuts, against Insecurity.

No rival tire has them—they're features that we control. Yet in spite of their extra cost to us, our prices are low—due mainly to enormous output that cuts our factory cost. In the past two years we've made three price reductions, totaling 37 per cent.

So don't buy tires blindfolded. Run a Goodyear and any other tire on opposite wheels. Then you will see why Goodyear Tires have won top place in four short years. Any dealer can supply you.

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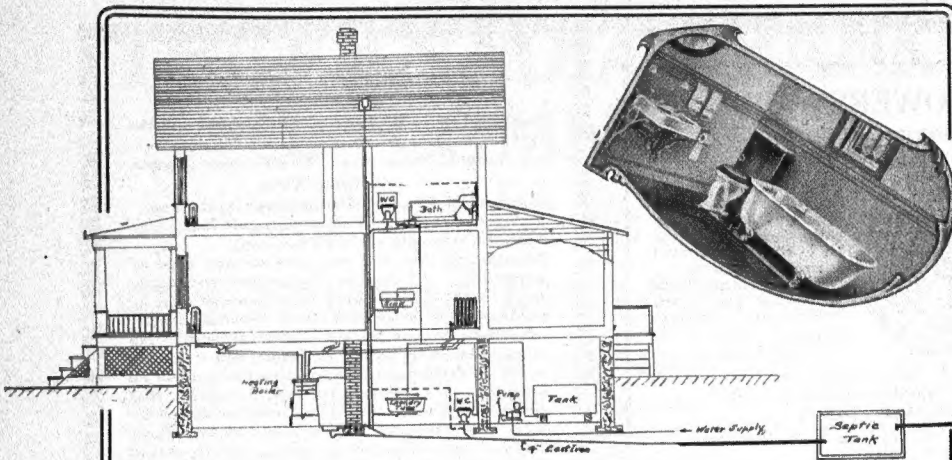


Illustration of Modern Plumbing and Heating Installation

Study this Plan Carefully

Here you have illustrated the pneumatic water supply and hot water heating systems, installed in a house where there is no waterworks or sewer. The system works perfectly and will assure you wherever you live every convenience and comfort of a city house. This system is being installed in schools, churches and other public buildings in towns where water systems are not installed.

You can have all the comforts of a city home on your farm.

Make your family life pleasanter and safer by installing a plumbing and heating system in your home. Sanitary plumbing can not be installed by a novice with a wrench. Cheap plumbing is expensive.

You can not buy good health, but you can preserve it. Winnipeg and all large cities throughout the Dominion recognize the close relation between sanitary plumbing and good health, and demand a high standard of plumbing. Nothing short of this standard is good enough.

For very little cost to you we can instal systems which will give perfect and lasting satisfaction. However intricate the plan may be, we are fully up-to-date to meet your every want.

Let us mail you free of charge, a beautiful illustrated folder describing our ideas and showing actual work we have done. Write us today and let us have a heart-to-heart talk. We know our methods can not be beaten, price considered.

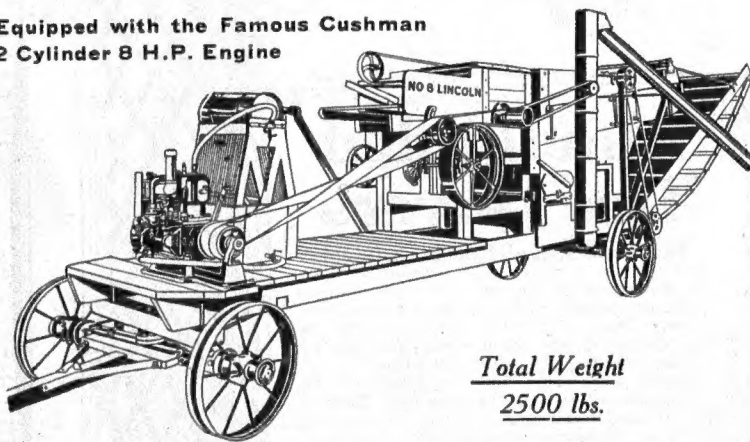
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Equipped with the Famous Cushman
2 Cylinder 8 H.P. Engine



Total Weight
2500 lbs.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Builders of Light Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines
for all farm power work.

BUILDERS OF THE ORIGINAL BINDER ENGINE

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For Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Automatic Cream Separators—Champion Cream Separators—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centers

284 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, Man.

ter, guided by the same rules as govern the inspectors in abattoirs under federal inspection, decided whether the carcass was fit for food or not. In every reactor slaughtered there was found evidence of disease. Nine cows were so badly diseased that their carcasses were condemned. In the other twenty the evidence of disease was slight, and confined to parts that are not eaten, so that the carcass was passed for food.

Under the regulations the owner receives whatever sum of money is realized by the sale of the carcass, unless this sum, added to the compensation, exceeds the legal valuation of the animal. This salvage, in the case of the twenty-nine cows destroyed amounted to \$21.16 per head, the compensation to \$20.00, making a total of \$41.16. The small amount of salvage realized is disappointing, but it must be remembered that these cows were not prepared for the butcher, and that nine of them realized only the price of the hide. The remaining fifty-seven when prepared for the butcher may be expected to bring a better price.

It is satisfactory to note the large number of healthy herds, about 75 per cent. of those tested. While this should not be taken as an indication of what may be found at other places, it shows that, in some localities at any rate, the extent of bovine tuberculosis is not so great as to render its eradication impossible.

The next step to be taken in dealing with these herds is to protect them against the purchase of infected cows. Each cow purchased by one of these dairymen will be submitted to the test, and the herds will be retested from time to time as may be necessary.

SMUT EXPLOSIONS

Every year reports are received of a number of threshing machines being destroyed by fire caused by "smut explosions." These explosions may be, in fact, were very probably, due to ignition of the smut by sparks of static electricity. The Washington State College and Experiment Station has issued a bulletin (No. 117) on this subject, covering separator fires in the summer of 1914 in that state. The bulletin gives a most interesting and comprehensive summary of investigations on smut, its inflammability, the prevention of explosions, etc. The causes of the explosions are summarized in the following paragraph:

"It thus becomes reasonably certain that the fires, so-called explosions, were caused by a combination of conditions; namely, exceedingly dry season, unusually large amount of smut, increased amount of organic dust from broken grain and straw, increased combustibility of both smut and dust, increased amount of static electricity."

The very first of half a dozen recommendations strongly urged to the attention of machine owners and operators is the following:

"That the cylinder of the separator be grounded by means of an electric brush connected to the grounding wire. This connection should be made by an iron peg driven a foot or two into the ground. It will serve to conduct off at least a large portion of the electricity generated and is an inexpensive precaution."

The details of the attachment of such a grounding wire are given thus:

"Ordinary stranded lamp cord is recommended for the wiring because it is strong and flexible. It may be stapled to the wooden frame of the separator in any convenient way and can be so installed that it will not cause delay or trouble of any kind. A wooden block can be fitted to the frame in such a way as to carry a brush made up of several wires placed so as to rub on the cylinder shaft. This should be so made that it will not be knocked off by the belts and so that it can be easily kept clean and free from grease."

Dry smut contains about four per cent. of oil. When floating in dry air, smut is exceedingly inflammable, much more so than flour, and the smut-air mixture is as readily ignited by even weak electric sparks as by a flame.—C. E. Vail, Colorado Agricultural College.

WESTERN CANADA IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association

FRUIT BULLETIN

PEACHES—Season later than anticipated. The popular Crawford type—yellow free stone—Niagara District grown, about ready. Bartlett Pears, Red, Blue and Gage Plums ready, and housekeepers should place their orders at once.

will be held at Bassano on November 23, 24 and 25. Never before have these meetings been held so late in the year, but the idea is to suit the convenience of the farmer, who, it is hoped, will have his crop in and be free to take part in the deliberations of the congress. It has been difficult to raise money for prizes, but those offered are worth striving for, and as far as possible, every kind of crop has some award for it. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, will preside at the convention, and the soil products will be judged by W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the experimental farm at Lethbridge; E. A. Howes, dean of agriculture of the University of Alberta; G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the experimental farm, Lacombe, and Deputy Minister of Agriculture Scott of British Columbia. No entry fee for exhibits is required. Prize lists and full particulars will be set upon enquiry to Norman S. Rankin, secretary, Western Canada Irrigation Association, Calgary, Alta.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$502.35
Proceeds of Picnic, Edgerton, Alta.	36.25
Willow's Ladies' Aid	40.00
Dinsmore W. G. G. A.	10.00
Dinsmore, Sask.	
Total	\$588.60

Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1915.

Dear Friend:—Underneath you will find a formal receipt for your contribution of \$215.15 to the Red Cross Society. I offer you our warm thanks. Each contribution comes with so much goodwill that I am sure the givers themselves will be blessed by their generosity. They will have also the satisfaction of knowing that the sick and wounded will be benefited by what they have done for them.

Again I ask you to accept the assurance of our gratitude and good wishes.

Faithfully yours,
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Ottawa, Aug. 20, Chairman.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,173.78
Dinsmore W. G. G. A., Dinsmore, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$6,178.78

Five persons were badly injured and seven others had narrow escapes on the morning of August 10 in an explosion which wrecked the laboratory building of the Canadian Explosives Manufactory at Beloeil, Que. The cause of the explosion is not yet known, but as it is the second to occur within a short time, every effort will be made to discover its origin.

PATRIOTIC ACRE DONATIONS

The patriotism shown by farmers in Western Canada who have supported the Patriotic Acre scheme launched last fall after the outbreak of war is highly commendable. Thousands have agreed to donate the product from one acre of 1915 crop and in this way give support to the empire in her great fight in Europe. In most cases perhaps they demonstrate their loyalty as much in this way as they could by enlisting. Nevertheless, the sacrifice of one acre from a good crop is not a great one.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. has made arrangements to make it easy for anyone to contribute in this way to any of the funds. In Manitoba their elevator agents have been instructed to issue cash tickets for the full Fort William price less freight to any person who wishes to donate to the Patriotic Acre proposition. Likewise in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba if any farmer wants to donate any amount from what they consign to any of the funds connected with the war the sum designated will be deducted from the proceeds of the grain and handed over to the fund selected without charge to the contributor. All that is necessary is for the shipper to state the amount and say to which fund the money is to be paid. The G.G.G.Co. will do the rest. A receipt for the donation will be sent direct from the person in charge of the fund to which the contribution is made.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 1st, 1915

THE WHEAT MARKET

The near approach of heavy wheat shipments is having the usual effect on the market, and prices are steadily falling. It would appear from conditions that the fact of war being in progress has very largely been discounted already so far as wheat prices are concerned, and it is probable that prices will drop considerably lower than at present when the big rush comes towards the end of this month and thru the month of October. The heavy drop of wheat prices during the shipping season is largely due to our unwise system of offering the bulk of our wheat upon the market in a short period before the close of navigation. There should be a considerable percentage of farmers in Western Canada this year who can afford to hold a portion of their crop and market it leisurely thru the winter. If this course is followed it will help to prevent the low prices during the next month or two, because wheat thrown on the bargain counter is bound to bring bargain counter prices, while wheat that is held until the demand is stronger will bring better prices. The opening of the Dardanelles, which is expected any time now, will probably not affect the wheat market seriously, as it has already been taken into consideration. There is bound to be a big shortage of wheat in all the warring countries, and all that Canada can export will be required. But even tho the demand will be strong while the war is in progress there now seems a strong likelihood that there will be an even greater demand as soon as peace is declared and the warring nations have begun to put their houses in order and return to peaceful occupations. However, the best thing our western farmers can do for themselves in the meantime is to hold a good portion of their wheat from the market, and store it as far as possible on their own farms, where storage is cheap. It will not only be better for them financially and better for the market, but it will also give them more opportunity to get their land into good shape for next year's crop, and they can haul their wheat to market after the freeze-up.

THE MANITOBA SCANDAL

The opponents of the late Roblin Government for a number of years before its dramatic downfall in May last, endeavored to convince the people of Manitoba that the public treasury was being looted and the voters debauched by corrupt politicians and dishonest public servants. The government, however, was never charged by its political opponents with half the villainy of which some of its members and officials are accused by the report of the royal commission headed by Chief Justice Mathers, which presented an interim report last week. The commission reports that after a careful consideration and review of all the evidence it finds all the charges made by former opposition members of the legislature fully proven. It finds, moreover, that the plot to rob the province was hatched by Sir Rodmond Roblin, Geo. R. Coldwell, who was then acting minister of public works, and Thomas Kelly, who conspired to take large sums of money from the provincial treasury as "extras" in connection with the parliament buildings contract, and to

thus create a campaign fund with which to keep the government in power. The commission finds that before tenders were asked for it was decided that Kelly should be awarded the contract and that changes should afterwards be made which would be the excuse for the extra payments. In the carrying out of the scheme and in endeavoring to keep it hidden, the original conspirators had the assistance of the provincial architect, V. W. Horwood, and later of Dr. W. H. Montague, who became minister of public works, J. H. Howden, attorney general of the province, and Dr. R. M. Simpson, formerly president of the Conservative Association, and collector of the campaign fund. Inspectors, engineers, detectives and a lawyer also lent their assistance in falsifying records, giving perjured evidence and in bribing witnesses to leave the country in a last desperate effort to prevent the truth being made known. Members of the Manitoba legislature also assisted the conspirators, for the Conservative majority on the public accounts committee succeeded in having a report adopted which declared that all expenditures had been properly made and full value given by the contractors. Previously, when charges were laid against the Roblin government, the opposition were met by a denial, by counter charges against some other Liberal government, and by a refusal to permit investigation. The same defence was made on this occasion, and it is possible that the mass of villainy that has been laid bare by this commission would have remained hidden if the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Douglas Cameron, had not asserted his authority as the representative of the Crown and insisted on the appointment of a royal commission, composed of men in whose integrity the public of all shades of political opinion had absolute confidence. The guilty have now been exposed, ejected from office and humiliated, and their political opponents who made and proved the charges against them are in power. So far, so good. Two things more the public demand—the recovery of the money which has been stolen and the punishment of those who have been guilty of crime. The new government has given its undertakings that this shall be done. Caveats have been placed upon all the property known to be owned by Thomas Kelly & Sons, or members of the firm, and a civil action will be brought to recover the amount of the overpayments. Criminal prosecutions are also being prepared for and the arrest of some of the ex-ministers and others involved will probably take place in the near future. If we are to have clean politics and honest government, it is necessary that thefts by cabinet ministers and government contractors for the benefit of themselves or the party campaign fund should be punished in the same way as the thefts of other criminals.

IS CONSCRIPTION COMING?

A significant change in the regulations governing enlistment in Canada for service in the war, is the announcement that henceforward married men and youths between 18 and 24 years of age will be accepted without having the consent of their wives or parents. The request has also been made that men who

were rejected earlier in the war, on account of physical defects, should again offer their services, the requirements having been relaxed to some extent, and arrangements having been made to perform operations in cases where this will make the volunteer fit for service. This may be taken as an indication that the Canadian military authorities now realize the necessity of training and equipping every fit and willing man to fight the battles of the Empire in this crisis. In some quarters it is regarded also as a step towards conscription. We do not believe, however, that in Canada at any rate, compulsory military service is either necessary or possible of enforcement. There are large numbers of men in this country, among them a great many Canadian born, who have no desire to go to war and who can only do so at great sacrifice, but who are willing to answer the call when they are convinced that it is necessary for them and others similarly situated, to enlist in order to carry the war to a successful issue. Many of these are enlisting at the present time, and it is largely such as these, with a few who were rejected at the outbreak of war, who have been filling up the new battalions which have been raised in record time in the West during the past few weeks. After harvest and threshing, when a large number of men are released from the farms, there will no doubt be a big rush of recruits without any compulsion. It is reported, however, that some of those engaged in recruiting are making verbal threats that conscription is bound to come. The people of Canada, we believe, will not tolerate conscription. The British Empire is fighting for freedom and freedom itself requires that no man shall be able to compel another to fight and possibly to sacrifice his life against his own free will. It is easy to imagine what would happen in some of our foreign-born communities if conscription were attempted. We must win this war, as far as Canada is concerned, at least, with volunteer troops.

NOVA SCOTIA'S HORSE GRAFT

The Davidson Royal Commission now investigating the purchase of horses in the Maritime Provinces for military purposes, is unearthing a miserable situation. Horses were sold to the military authorities that were unfit for any purpose whatever, some of them being over thirty years old, and neither sound in wind nor limb. War horses need to be young and sound. The horse scandal is as bad as the graft in surgical supplies and boots. It is to be hoped that when Commissioner Davidson hands in his report to Premier Borden he will instruct the Department of Justice to prosecute every offender to the limit and punish them as they deserve. Public opinion is strongly in favor of putting an end to the reign of graft. As in Manitoba so in Nova Scotia several of the chief witnesses wanted by the Royal Commission have found it convenient to remain in the United States. But sooner or later they must face justice and pay the penalty for their misdeeds.

The people of Alberta have finished the booze business without upsetting the "constitoooshion."

SPEND YOUR MONEY WISELY

The marketing of the crop now being harvested will place in the hands of the farmers of Western Canada an enormous sum of money. Unless some great calamity should befall us, the grain crop will be the biggest ever produced in the west, and prices, while not extraordinary, will be sufficient to make the cash returns easily surpass all previous records. Farmers will have money this fall who previous to this season have experienced two and in some cases three successive years of crop failure, while many who have succeeded by good farming and businesslike management in making a fair success of their operations during the past few years will find themselves in possession of a substantial surplus. It is important that the wealth which the farmers of the west have earned should be carefully and wisely expended. There will be plenty of people eager to help the farmers put their money into circulation, and it is necessary that a word of warning should be said. Thousands of farmers—and city people too, of course—are being fooled every day by glib-tongued strangers who are travelling around the country selling stock in mines, oil wells, and all sorts of companies that are just being organized and which are always going to pay enormous dividends. Some mines and some companies controlling valuable patents do pay very large dividends, but strong financial men usually get control of these "good things" and they are not peddled from door to door around the country by philanthropists who wish to give the farmers a chance to get rich quick. And, in any event,

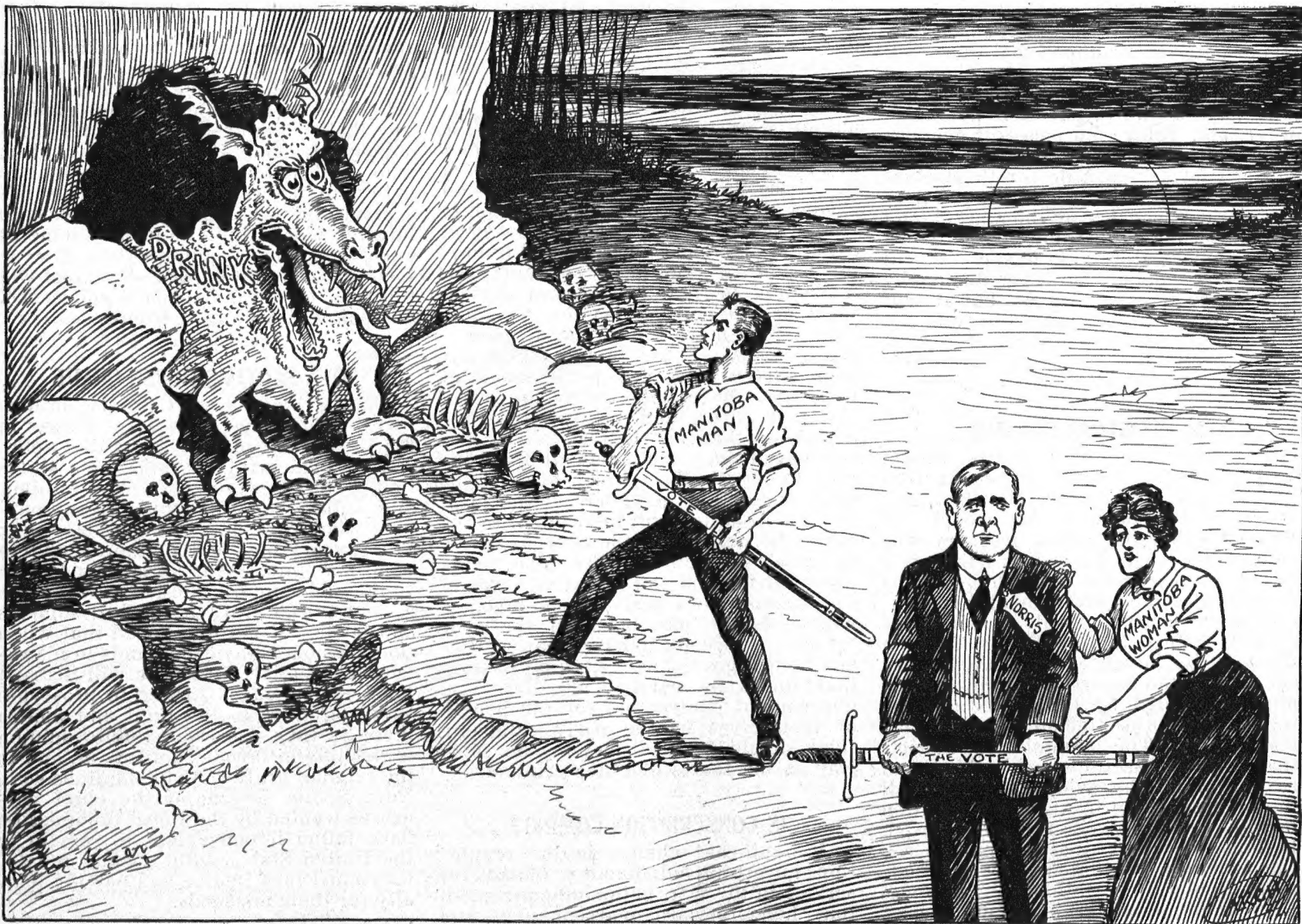
why should a farmer be speculating in mines and oil and all kinds of doubtful enterprises? Does he not need all his money to increase the productiveness of his farm, to provide for the welfare of his family and to promote the interests of farmers as a class? The first duty of the farmer when he gets paid for his crop will, of course, be to pay his debts or as large a part of them as possible. He should then see that his wife and family are provided for in a way that will make life worth living, and that his children receive an education that will fit them to make their way in the world and become useful citizens. One of the soundest investments that any man can make is insurance—fire insurance upon his buildings and stock so that fire may not bring him sudden ruin, and insurance upon his own life, so that his family may be to some extent provided for in case he should be called away. Every farmer should of course be a member of the Grain Growers' Association or the U.F.A., and there is no better investment than the shares of the organized farmers' companies, The Grain Growers' Grain Co., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. The stock of these companies is a suitable investment, not only because of the dividends which they pay, but also because they are year in and year out working in the interests of all the farmers of Western Canada, increasing the returns which they receive for their produce and promoting their welfare in a hundred different ways. The farmer can profitably invest his money, too, in the erection, improvement or suitable

equipment of his home and farm buildings and in the purchase of well bred stock, and he will also find it necessary to purchase a carefully selected line of the implements needful to bring his land into the best possible condition and to seed and harvest his crop so as to get the best results. An automobile is a wise and profitable investment for many western farmers, and may be made to earn its keep and pay for itself as well as give pleasure to its owner and his family. The wise farmer, when he knows what his year's labor has produced, will sit down quietly and in consultation with his wife draw up a budget that will dispose of the available funds to the best advantage, remembering in every case to set aside a certain amount, a suitable proportion of the total, to deposit in the bank against a rainy day.

It is too late now to think about your loading platform. The time to provide for new platforms or extensions is earlier in the season. If it was not looked after in time you must now suffer the consequences.

It will pay farmers this year particularly to have plenty of storage on their own farms. The prospects are that there will be congestion in ocean shipments, and by supplying the market steadily the prices will be maintained at a higher level.

Co-operative marketing will develop much more quickly if producers in the same community will make an attempt to secure and produce one breed, or variety or kind of product.



THE WOMEN OF MANITOBA WANT TO HELP SLAY THE DRAGON

Premier Norris and his supporters in the Legislature are pledged to give the women of Manitoba the vote when it is demanded by a petition signed by 15 per cent. as many women as there were votes cast at the last provincial election. The petitions are now being circulated and it is expected will be presented to the first session of the new Legislature. The government is also pledged to take a referendum on Prohibition and to enforce that measure if approved by the majority, and the women who feel strongly on the temperance question are anxious that they should be permitted to make the first use of their franchise by helping to abolish the liquor traffic from the province. Premier Norris will do well to grant the demands of the women.

Making Over Rural Schools

How the One-room Schools in the United States are fulfilling their purpose

By A. E. WINSHIP

Editor, Journal of Education, Boston

Rural schools are coming into their own so suddenly, so extensively and intensively that only one who gets out among them in every State in the union can appreciate the pace that is struck.

As always, there is a great philosophical conviction at the foundation of the progress. Nothing vital is achieved by way of progress against tradition merely because someone has a transient dream or a nightmare, which is a dream with the lid on. It is easy for one to gush over a pet scheme or go into hysterics over pests, but progress only comes where there is philosophical conviction.

The conviction which is revolutionizing rural schools is the discovery that intelligence is radically different from knowledge, that education is heaven-high above scholarship.

Knowledge is a body of facts or processes known or practiced by someone else. Intelligence is one's own power to grapple with new conditions, to solve new problems.

What Education Means

Education is intelligence in action, scholarship in knowledge in extenso; education boosts, scholarship boasts; education faces forward, scholarship backward; education thrills, scholarship drills; education thinks of your grandchildren, scholarship of your grandfathers; education is live steam, scholarship is exhaust steam; education is positive force, scholarship is inertia.

There must be something in the country that thrills intelligence instead of drilling in knowledge, something that presents new problems rather than old, that looks forward to future advantage rather than past glory, that finds a live wire in human nature instead of that which disconnects nature from human nature and makes both useless as well as harmless.

Wherever rural schools have revolutionized a country community, wherever children have learned in school to love to live on the farm, wherever city families have moved into the country to get the advantage of a one-room school for their children there is sure to be live and not exhaust steam, a tonic and not a drug, a rainbow of promise and not a thunder cloud, a revelation and not anathema, hope and not despair.

I know personally hundreds of just such conditions, one-room schools in which boys and girls get the hang of things instead of being hanged on things.

New Life in Rural Schools

Edward J. Tobin has been superintendent of Cook County, Illinois, for four years. There are in the county 101 one-room rural schools, just as rural as tho

they were a thousand miles from a city, and Mr. Tobin has made over every one of these rural schools. He has done it in such a way, it has been so contagious that many far away schools have been reconstructed thereby.

Every boy and girl in the 101 rural schools who is ten years old and more has a garden of his own, raises something commercially, pays rental for the land, which is from a tenth to a quarter of an acre, keeps account of every cent paid out, pays himself ten cents for every hour's work he puts into it, keeps a scientific account of all outgo and income.

One School Record

Here is the record of one school, the East Prairie School:

East Prairie School, Cook County, Illinois—Season of 1914

Seth Shepard, teacher

Age of Pupil	Square rods in plot	Name of Crop Planted	Amt. received from garden	Expenses	Net profit
14	160	Corn	\$39.30	\$7.00	\$32.30
14	6	Carrots, onions, asters, radishes	26.04	1.30	24.74
14	16	Parsley, onions, radishes, asters	132.65	5.30	127.35
13	3	Radishes	14.10	3.25	10.85
13	12	Radishes, beans	21.25	3.00	18.25
12	120	Corn	27.60	9.50	18.10
12	7	Radishes, lettuce, beets, carrots, on., cu.	14.05	2.20	11.85
12	6	Carrots, onions, asters, radishes	26.57	1.25	25.32
14	80	Tomatoes	51.15	3.60	47.55
13	130	Corn, tomatoes	43.45	12.25	30.20
12	7	Onions, asters	16.78	.73	16.05
12	160	Corn	37.16	7.00	30.16
12	16	Parsley, onions, asters, radishes	132.65	5.25	127.40
12	6	Kohlrabi, beans, radishes	18.40	5.56	12.84
12	52	Onions	84.00	4.95	79.05
12	4	Lettuce, asters	11.50	1.20	10.30
12	6	Radishes, beans	23.75	1.45	22.30
12	100	Onions	165.31	27.05	138.26
12	6	Radishes, beans	25.15	2.75	22.40
11	10	Radishes, beans	20.15	3.20	16.95
12	80	Tomatoes	147.10	12.75	134.35
10	3	Radishes	10.68	1.85	8.83
12	60	Onions	133.90	37.50	96.40
11	48	Beans, radishes	58.25	10.78	47.47
11	22	Sweet corn, carrots, beets, radishes, ons.	40.55	7.55	33.00
10	12	Radishes, peppers	22.75	9.56	13.19
10	5	Carrots, onions	19.01	2.57	16.44
11	2	Beans, peas	6.90	.40	6.50
10	2	Carrots, radishes, cucum., cabbage, cel'y	7.10	.25	6.85
Total			\$1,376.25	\$191.00	\$1,185.25

Using Teacher's Holidays

This great result was attained because the teacher was employed for the three vacation months at \$100 a month, the same wages that he received for the nine months that he taught.

So far as I know this was the first time that a teacher of a rural school in the United States was ever paid full wages from the taxes for vacation work.

The local board voted unanimously to employ him for the three vacation

months for \$300. Why? Largely because they knew that he knew how to make his own garden profitable. In 1913 he raised from less than a quarter of an acre of land—35 square rods—\$141.50 worth of asters, \$73.40 worth of gladiolas, \$24.30 worth of sweet peas, and \$26.10 worth of radishes and onions, or a total of \$285.30 worth of flowers and vegetables, or at the rate of \$1,200 an acre. Besides this cash received Mr. Shepard raised on those 35 square rods all the cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce and radishes for his own family use. This annual achievement of Mr. Shepard convinced the trustees and patrons that it would be a good investment to have him on the rural school garden job all summer.

In 1914, his first year on the \$1,200

that year, is now an assistant to Superintendent Tobin at a salary of \$2,100, taking the place of George E. Farrell, who was assistant to Mr. Tobin last year, and who is now assistant to O. H. Benson, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

But the one self-conscious joy of the doubting Thomas is that all this depends upon the personality of the leader, and if that peculiar personality is eliminated the last state of the district will be worse than the first.

One Woman's Work

Fortunately we have a demonstration that meets this case. From April, 1907, to January, 1913, Jessie Field made Page County, Iowa, famous. There were 128 rural schools, and she had everyone of them "strike the sawdust trail," a la Billy Sunday. They learned to be handy with mechanical tools, they toned up every home in the county where a pupil lived, they increased the farm output, they improved the variety of plants and the breed of stock. In the language of a German farmer, "That woman has done more in dollars and cents for each school district than all the county pays her."

The boys and girls won first prize in the Congressional district contest, at the State Fair, and at Golden Belt Fair, winning for Miss Field an automobile for sweepstakes.

That year the cash premiums were about \$1,800. For three successive years they won the trophy presented by a New York man, a former resident of the county, costing \$350, in competition with the entire State.

Two and a half years ago Miss Field was promoted to national work, and one of her teachers succeeded her. In no respect has the work been retarded, and this year in a bread-baking contest a little Page County girl won over all girls in the United States.

There are men and women without number who are uplifting entire country communities while ennobling their own lives. These cases are merely typical.

Carpentry, Cooking, Music

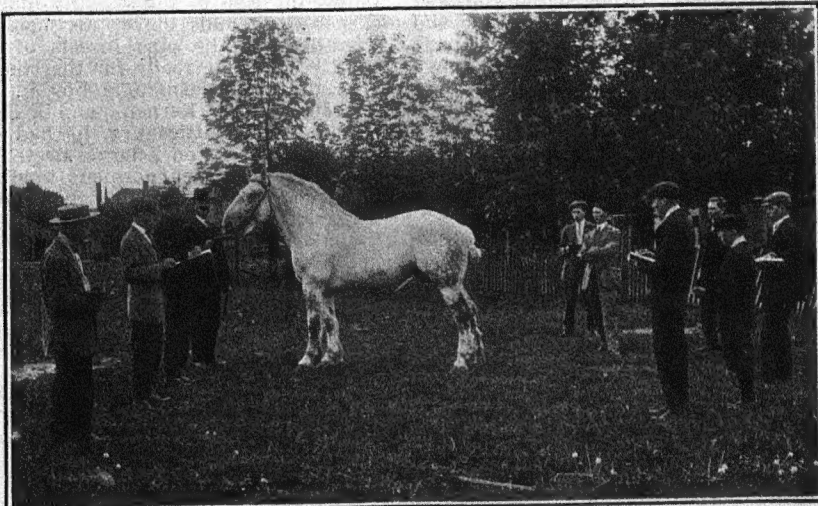
There are many variations in these rural life advancement schemes. For instance, in Black Hawk County, Iowa, fifteen one-room schools are grouped under one country-life supervisor who looks after all features of the new work.

Each school has a bench with tools. The bench is sometimes in the cellar, sometimes one of the two entries is given up to it, and sometimes it is in the school room. A special instructor from the Cedar Falls State Normal College has charge of the industrial work of the fifteen schools. One day each

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A member of the Cook County School Garden Club in his onion field



Country school boys judging horses

A Forest Free Lance

A NOVELETTE

By ALBERT M. TREYNOR

CHAPTER I.

Up to the Girl

When the cashier of the Woodsman's National Bank in St. Louis refused Gerald Peyton a promised loan of two hundred thousand dollars, the old lumberman realized that he had been forced into a fight for his financial life.

The cashier smiled pleasantly but firmly. "Sorry, Mr. Peyton, but we can't oblige you today. The president said we'd require another twenty-four hours to investigate your collateral."

Peyton's face grew white. "But, man," he expostulated, "President Markham absolutely guaranteed to have the currency for me today. Don't you understand that this loan means my very existence in the lumber business?"

"I've an option on seventy-five thousand acres of yellow pine at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, that expires day after tomorrow morning at six o'clock. I've got to catch tonight's train with the money or I can't reach Hattiesburg in time to close the deal."

The cashier shook his head. "You'll have to see Mr. Markham, but I'm afraid it'll do no good. He seemed very positive when he gave his orders about this."

Peyton turned away from the cashier's desk with a tightening of the jaw. His blue eyes glittered behind his nose-glasses, and he swung toward the door of the president's office in angry determination.

As he rounded the corner of the grated enclosure he almost collided with a lean, grayish man in a short overcoat who was just emerging from Markham's private room.

With narrowing eyelids, Peyton placed himself directly in the path of the other man, while a light of grim understanding shot across his face.

"Good morning, Burton Grimes," he drawled, bitterly. "I thought you were in Chicago."

Grimes chuckled with dry appreciation. "Hello, Peyton. How's your option on the Hattiesburg land coming?"

Peyton shook his forefinger into the lean, leering face.

"I might have guessed you'd try to do me out of that land," he accused fiercely. "I made a loan with this bank a week ago. Today, when I come for my money, they put me off with a fool's excuse. I suspected you were mixed in this some way, and your being here now clinches my suspicions."

Grimes' smile broadened.

"You always were a smart guesser, Peyton," he laughed; "so, if that's the way you feel about it, you may as well go on thinking what you like. Your option runs out Wednesday morning, doesn't it?"

"You know very well when it runs out," exploded Peyton. "Some of your scouts learned I was in St. Louis to swing this deal. They wired you, and you came down from Chicago and framed it with this bank to hold back the money on me. I've always known how unscrupulous your firm is, but never believed you'd try anything as flagrant as this."

"Those seventy-five thousand acres adjoin our Hattiesburg land," remarked Grimes casually. "There's no use denying I'd like to get hold of it."

"You mean the trust would like to grab it," declared Peyton. "You people have been trying to break me for a good many years because I preferred to stay independent."

"Have it your own way, Peyton. I don't care what you think as long as I get the land."

"But I've already bought it," protested Peyton. "I've committed myself irretrievably with my contractors for a mill and logging road. There remains only the money transaction to close my option."

"Which is the most important part

of any deal, according to my mind," retorted Grimes. "If you don't have the currency at Hattiesburg Wednesday morning, it strikes me that I'll buy the property."

Peyton leaned forward, his eyes fixed intently on the other's sneering face. His small figure quivered with emotion.

"I've bought this property, and I mean to have it," he declared. "If you want to start anything with me, you'll find you've struck a man who doesn't lie down, and who can play the game thru to a finish. I know you stand in with Markham, and have fixed it so I can't get my money until tomorrow. All right, then. We'll let it go at that. But money or no money, I'm going to win. That's all."

Grimes laughed mockingly. "It's true that I'm a very good friend of Markham's. I'll present you to him, if you wish."

Choking with outraged feeling, Pey-

ton turned away. "Good day, sir!" he flashed over his shoulder, and hurried from the bank.

But on the street the sudden relaxation of his features belied his bold challenge to the rival lumberman. His mouth sagged anxiously and his eyes took on an expression of doubt and worry.

Peyton had been an independent lumberman with holdings in northern Michigan. When he had finally cut thru his timber he was forced to follow the lead of the wealthy lumber corporations and move his field of operations to the pine forests of the south. He made ready for the change with the enthusiasm of a boy.

From James Kernan, a big land speculator at Hattiesburg, he had obtained an option on a large stretch of pine land near the enormous holdings of Grimes & Gottschalk, the recognized lumber barons of the country.

He sunk every cent he could raise in getting ready for his mill and logging road. The actual cash for the purchase of the land the Woodsman's bank had promised him. The eleventh hour refusal of the bank to meet that promise had placed him in a financial hole from which there was apparently no escape.

Failure to obtain the Hattiesburg land at that late moment meant his bankruptcy.

The lumber business in the South was complicated by nature's niggardliness in the matter of rivers. A few

shallow, turgid streams meandered thru the hard-pine woods, but it was impossible to float log-rafts over them to distant sawmills.

The transplanted lumbermen had adapted themselves to altered conditions by constructing little logging railways from their mills to camps in the wilderness where sawyers had begun to fell the virgin forest.

Peyton had contracted for such a road and had begun the erection of a mill near the Hattiesburg tract, never dreaming of any attempt to block his purchase of timber for cutting.

Peyton had been accompanied to Hattiesburg by Glendora, his motherless daughter. She was nineteen years old, strikingly pretty, and her father's constant companion and adviser.

Upon his arrival in the southern town Peyton had built a bungalow and installed the girl as housekeeper. In his absence she was his only repre-

sented as he turned away. "The rest's up to Glendora."

CHAPTER II.

"We'll Go Broke"

In the Hattiesburg offices of Grimes & Gottschalk two men faced each other, tense and livid.

"You can survey your line in your own crooked way, but you'll get someone else to do it for you!" exploded the younger of the two, with indignant finality.

He arose from his chair and glared contemptuously at his companion. Then he slowly reached for his hat. "Is that all you want to know, Gordon?"

Henry Gordon, the general manager of the Grimes & Gottschalk mills, crossed the room in a flaming passion and shook his finger in the other's face. His short, black hair bristled as tho his emotions had electrified the roots, and his eyes blazed.

"Yes, that's all!" he shouted. "And you can get out of here quick, Chivington! You're fired!"

"Fired!" Chivington laughed outright. "Why, I decided to quit your burglarizing firm the minute I learned you were trying to slant that survey off thru Potter's homestead. Fired! If you use that word to me again I'll simply drop you out your own window."

From his six-foot height he stared savagely down at Gordon. Then he quietly turned and left the room.

Caldwell Chivington, for two years employed by Grimes & Gottschalk as an engineering expert, faced the future with more satisfaction than might be expected in a man who had just lost a three-thousand-dollar job and saw no prospect for another one.

It pleased him to think that he had at last spoken his mind after a too-lengthy association with a firm whose business methods antagonized his every instinct of squareness.

He breathed more freely as he slammed the door of the main offices behind him for the last time and passed down the platform, where long strings of lumber cars were being loaded from the mill.

He was untroubled by any misgivings. He felt utterly competent to wrest a living from the world under any conditions. With a half-unconscious movement he pinched the swelling biceps of his right arm, and rejoiced in the knowledge that he was so splendidly fit.

Then he started whistling pleasantly to himself, without caring that the snarling and shrieking saws in the mill entirely drowned the cheerful, piping note.

At the employees' gate he paused to light a cigarette, and sauntered down Hattiesburg's unpaved streets toward the railway station.

As he turned into one of the side streets he collided with a young woman who was hurrying around the corner from the opposite direction. She stopped, and he removed his hat with a hasty word of apology.

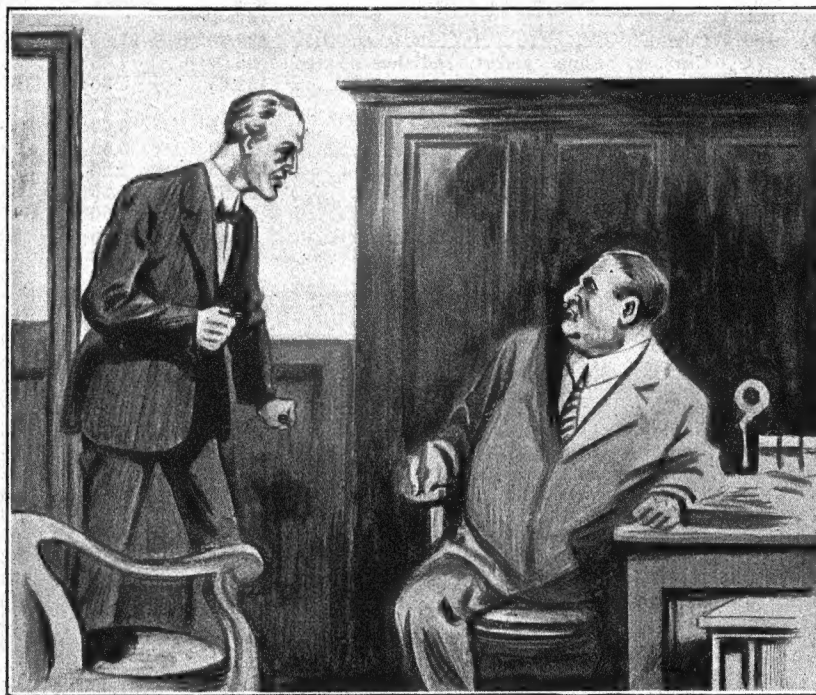
Chivington recognized the girl as Glendora Peyton, a newcomer in town. He had never met her; but in a place as small as Hattiesburg it is impossible not to know the names and something about the affairs of every white resident, especially when the resident is a pretty girl.

"I'm so sorry I bumped you," apologized the young woman, regarding him with a half-mischievous glance of her blue eyes. "I wasn't looking where I was going, and that's no way to be running around the streets."

She shook her brown head in self-reproof. Then she grew serious. "Aren't you Mr. Chivington, of Grimes & Gottschalk?"

"I'm Mr. Chivington," he admitted; "but not of Grimes & Gottschalk. I've

Continued on Page 14



"Fired!" Chivington laughed outright.

Farm Experiences

PRACTICAL ROOT CELLAR

The problem of storing roots away from frost damage during the winter is important on every farm. H. L. Patmore, of the Patmore Nursery Company, Brandon, has a system of pits which has been successfully used for a number of years for this purpose, and following is a description of his experience with keeping roots:

We have a system of root cellars in which we store our seed potatoes and other roots each winter, and keep them in perfect condition without any loss from frost. With the first cellars that we built in this country we made an error, building them 20 feet in width and 60 feet in length. This, we found after, had too much roof space, and it was very difficult to keep the frost from it and costly to keep up such a large surface of roof, as it needed a lot of repair every season. About ten years ago we began to make good root cellars about 6 feet in width and from 100 to 200 feet in length. These are built in land slightly higher than the surrounding, but not in a bank. Fortunately we found a sandy sub-soil, so that these cellars are dry. We have now built several of the same width and length, and have found that it is very much more satisfactory to have several of these long, narrow cellars in preference to one of larger width. We dig these out about 4 feet down from the surface and then put a couple of rows of posts along the centre, leaving plenty of room to walk between the posts; we then put a stringer right along the top of the posts and use three tiers of ordinary cordwood for a roof, generally using green cut poplar laid close together, one tier across the top of the poles and one sloping down on either side. This raises the roof so that the cellars will be about 8 feet from the floor to the top, leaving ventilators one to every 50 feet. We throw on this first a little straw or hay, and

then about six inches of soil, but each winter put on as much manure as is necessary to keep out frost. If snow comes early it will make the best protection, but in a season when we have very little snow we generally add more manure during the winter. With such a thin covering of soil and manure it would seem almost impossible to keep out frost, but we have found that, by

in each of these cellars, putting them in straight from the field the same day as we dig them.

CRITICISES WHEELER'S METHOD

I have just read Wheeler on "Practical Soil Tillage," and, feeling strongly on the subject of double plowing, I would like to express an opinion. Land has been double plowed here, in the Red

work till May 15 conditions are seldom suitable to the starting of weed seeds. In fact, we seldom notice any weeds on any land till wheat seeding is over. Now, the double plowing method does provide a quick starting seed bed, and such land can be safely sown later than spring plowing. I have, however, seen a crop of wild oats plowed under so deep that the land was completely dried out in the bottom of the furrow—everyone knows how deep this weed will grow from—that to work it into shape was like pulling down backsetting. Also, owing to the thick growth, the plowing did not kill all of them, many being just coming thru the ground. I do not mean the whole field was like this but patches were, just as wild oats will come thick in spots. My own experience favors the cultivator. No better seed bed can be had than a well cultivated field. Two crops of weeds may be rooted up before seeding and really killed.—J.C.D., Man.

Ed. Note.—We welcome the above expression of opinion regarding the most recent of Seager Wheeler's articles. The writer of the above is a most observant and able young farmer living in an old settled district in the Red River Valley. Undoubtedly there are many conditions which must be considered when discussing tillage matters. Both writers agree that the control of weeds is one of the chief factors, but they disagree as to the most efficient method to attain this end. There are hundreds of others of our readers who have had long experience and have formed opinions on this matter. Let us have a discussion in these columns on this subject. Read Seager Wheeler's article in The Guide for August 18, and then write us your opinion concerning practical soil tillage.

HOW I MARKET GRAIN

During my earlier years of farming I
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Helping to save the crop in a western harvest field

putting a porch in one end and opening the door just as little as possible during the winter, we leave the cellars practically hermetically sealed, and we never have any trouble whatever with frost unless by some neglect the door should be left open too long. We usually keep about 5,000 bushels of potatoes

River Valley, as long as I can remember to kill wild oats, ragweed, etc., and as a preparation for barley, and the following has been learned from it: (1) That too much depends upon the kind of spring that follows to insure a full germination of weeds. (2) Also that from the time the land is in shape to

Independent Political Action Needed

By F. J. DIXON, M.P.P.

"O Canada" may well be the lament of all lovers of their fellow men residing in this rich dominion. True we have much to be proud of. We are citizens of no mean country. Our compatriots are dying for king and country in foreign lands. We should be mean indeed if we did not feel a thrill of pride at the splendid bravery they are showing. Canada is a country worth dying for and also worth living for. On its broad and generous bosom Canada could support in plenty 500,000,000 souls and yet with a scanty 8,000,000 inhabitants we have armies of unemployed walking the streets of our cities asking for "work or bread."

"O Canada!" Well may the heart of the patriot bleed when he sees thy rich resources squandered by the friends of whichever political party happens to be in power while tens of thousands of the people suffer from compulsory idleness and want. The psalmist sings about the lions lacking and suffering hunger, but he says when the Lord opens his hand they shall be filled. Surely the Lord has opened his hand over this country. Was ever land more richly endowed with natural resources? There is abundance of coal, timber, fish, minerals, grazing and arable land. In the face of this natural abundance why do the people lack work and suffer hunger? Simply because a few government darlings have been granted special privileges by which they monopolize the bounties of nature and exploit their fellow men.

Parties are Powerless

The condition of the people varies, but no matter which party may be in power, there is always a lot of involuntary and unnecessary unemployment and poverty. This condition cannot be overcome by faithful allegiance to either, or any political party. As Henry George says: "Social reform is not to be secured by noise and shouting; by complaints and

denunciations; by the formation of parties, or the making of revolutions; but by the awakening of thought and the progress of ideas. Until there be correct thought there cannot be right action; and when there is correct thought, right action will follow." It is only as an expression of, and an aid to, correct thinking that independent political action will improve the economic and social condition of the people. The need for some stimulus to correct political thinking is self evident. The faithful party man is full of faith, but not of thought. Resting securely upon the faith reposed in them by a once unsuspecting public, political parties have either ignored, neglected or treated with contempt the rights of the people. Political rebellion is therefore necessary to compel party leaders to recognize that their first duty is to serve the people and that the question of remaining in power should receive secondary consideration. It is because the last has been first that Canada is still in the throes of Protection. We had a Free Trade party once. The Liberal party before the advent of the golden silence of office was a Free Trade party. It was vociferous

then. It is silent now. That is hardly correct. It makes much noise, but it does not say anything for Free Trade. Someone must force a discussion of this vital topic. Its discussion is not encouraged inside of either of the two old parties. Therefore, it seems that the only course open for real Free Traders is independent political action. The farmers should lead in this matter. They have repeatedly declared for Free Trade and stand to gain more immediate material benefit than any other class by the destruction of Protection. Of course it would be better for all classes if this evil were removed, even the manufacturers, but it is not so easily demonstrable as in the case of the farmers. There certainly is no adequate reason why the city workers should be fooled any longer by Protection humbug.

A Policy that Failed
Sir John A. Macdonald declared in 1878 that "If this great national policy (Protection) is carried out we shall wear clothing made from our own wool; boots made from our own leather; and all we shall use will be manufactured by our own people." The national policy of protection has been in force for

36 years and today the political descendants of Sir John are plastering the billboards with large posters picturing men unemployed surrounded by their hungry wives and families and telling us that this condition prevails because we have bought \$1,350,000,000 worth of goods outside of Canada in the past three years. And thus, after thirty-six years of the great national policy of Protection, the unemployed are with us and we are still buying foreign made goods. A nation would be foolish indeed to continue a policy which has so obviously failed. Failed to compel the people to buy goods made in Canada; failed to provide employment for Canadian labor; and failed to provide a revenue adequate to the public needs. The things Protection has succeeded in doing are to enrich the manufacturers of shoddy goods and corrupt the public life of Canada.

Up to the Farmers

The time is ripe, and rotten ripe, for change, but nothing will ever turn up in the political field unless somebody turns it up. Who will do the pioneering? Once more it is up to the farmers. It is not enough, however, that they should be willing to vote for an independent candidate providing someone will fetch them to the poll in an automobile. They must be ready and anxious to give of their time and of their money to elect their candidate. Only in this way can permanent success be achieved.

A great deal of educational work will be necessary before the sufficient number of Free Trade advocates will be elected to affect a change in political opinion. Money will be needed to send out lecturers and to distribute literature among those who sit in the darkness of prejudice and ignorance. It is true that the farmers' organizations and a few papers similar to The Guide are doing good educational

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F. J. Dixon, Independent Progressive M.P.P., for Centre Winnipeg

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE BURNING QUESTION OF THE MOMENT

About a year ago a suffrage speaker, in an unusual burst of slang, said, "Those of you who want to have a part in winning the franchise for the women of Manitoba had better start today and help while the helping's good." While this statement was felt to have a good deal of point at the time, it is far more apt today, only today we would be inclined to say, "Help before the helping's over."

It is generally conceded that the women of Manitoba are on the eve of winning the right of citizenship. The government in power is pledged to grant it upon being presented with a petition signed by fifteen per cent. of as many adult women as there were men voting in the last election.

The Political Equality League of Manitoba has had the petition forms prepared and is distributing them throughout the province to any person who is willing to work. The provincial officers of the Grain Growers' Association, and the W.C.T.U. have assisted splendidly by sending out petition forms to their local organizations, but, unfortunately, not all of these societies have taken the work up very thoroughly.

In answer to appeals thru various organs between fifteen hundred and two thousand sheets have been sent out to individual workers, but we would like, within the next few weeks, to place as many more in the hands of men or women who are willing to give a little time to help in this important campaign. Workers are wanted in the little towns and in the country districts, and if only everyone who believes in this cause will do his or her mite we will be able to present the largest petition ever brought before the government of Manitoba.

Each petition form has room for thirty names. Write today for as many as you think you can fill, to Mrs. F. J. Dixon, Suite 22, Tremont Apts., Winnipeg, Man.

SUPERANNUATION

Much has been said during the past five weeks on the question of the superannuation of aged ministers, and in some quarters the argument has waxed hot and hotter, but as yet no one has pointed out the real crux of the matter, which is that the church frequently retires ministers because, as they grow older, it becomes increasingly difficult to find pulpits for them to fill. This, of course, puts an entirely different aspect on the matter.

I have no patience at all with the able bodied man whose ambition in life is to retire, the assumption being that work is the greatest curse in the world instead of the greatest blessing. Our little towns in Ontario and Manitoba are steadily filling up with the dead-wood of retired farmers, men who have ceased to be any use either to the world or themselves. But it is quite a different matter when a man has to retire or suffer the painful humiliation of being given to understand that he is not wanted anywhere. To a sensitive person this is an almost unbearable cross.

So, in considering whether ministers should be superannuated one must take into account the reason for their superannuation and whether their retirement from active service is voluntary or done more or less under compulsion. It may be a hardship to have too much work to do, but it is a still greater cross to want work without being able to get employment.

In all fairness it must be admitted that there is no particular reason for the assumption that the minister's life is an idle one, but even if this were the case, who demands that men lead this sort of life but the church people themselves?

As we have said already, parishioners are very sensitive about having their preachers engage in any other business than that of being a preacher. They are equally sensitive about any

neglect on his part to visit them frequently and regularly.

Now we all know that ninety per cent. of us do exactly what the community in which we live expects of us, and I will guarantee that we would do it twice as quickly if our bread and butter depended upon the goodwill of our neighbors. Personally I have no brief for the preachers, but I do think it is a bit unjust to tie their hands behind their backs and then abuse them roundly for not using them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NO WAR BABIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is impossible for me to refrain from criticising "An Englishwoman," and throwing some light on the war babies.

Ye gods and little fishes! I never dreamt that an Englishwoman existed with such a muddled idea of affairs. She is another of the pen type who blindly cry for peace without ever thinking what the British nation are up against. She thinks it "downright wicked for the clergy to pray for victory or to revile the enemy." What would she have them do? Strive for peace, I suppose. Does she actually think that German ministers would co-operate with British ministers in de-

nialing the war? Alas! she is hopelessly mistaken. The Germans are as one; their clergy fervently desire the destruction of the allies in double quick time. Don't mistake that. Again let us suppose they desired peace. We should know then that they realized the hopelessness of their cause and preferred to retire from the field the undefeated bullies of Europe. If the German clergy prayed twenty-four hours a day for peace it would not make one whit of an impression on their nation, nor, I trust, on the allies, either.

We don't want peace agitators, because a world lasting peace cannot be secured until we knock Germany to her knees. Germany has every intention of holding Belgium. What does "An Englishwoman" think of that? A mock peace, then, would not reinstate the Belgians, would not, could not, repay devastated and murdered Belgium. No, the allies must remove once and forever this intriguer, bully and murderer from European affairs.

She is awfully considerate of the other side, I mean our enemies. She talks of "other women's sons, other wives' husbands," until I am almost sick. Last week I read a letter from a German woman to her husband, an officer, telling him to shoot all the Englishmen he could, as they had no room for prisoners. Some "other husband's

wife," I suppose. Is there any comparison between such women and our own? I fail to see any. Another of her statements, "we can never bring back the many lives that are being wantonly thrown away." Are these lives thrown away? What encouragement to the brave young lads already preparing or on their way to the front! Never did knight who bore the lance and rode the charger do anything more honorable, more glorious; yes, more noble, than our brave soldiers who have stemmed the wave of Teutonism which threatened to sweep Europe, to sweep the world. Every young man who should the rifle for the Empire does so to save the civilized from the relentless uncivilized world, to save every independent state, from Serbia to the United States.

Now, about the much talked "war babies." I noticed several weeks ago your comments on the war babies and the greater need for women to train their daughters. That's all right, but the criticism is uncalled for. Before discussing or criticising it is advisable to seek reliable information, otherwise blunders will result. However, Miss Beynon, I don't altogether blame you. I saw so much talk in the press about the numerous war babies that I almost believed it myself. After waiting on

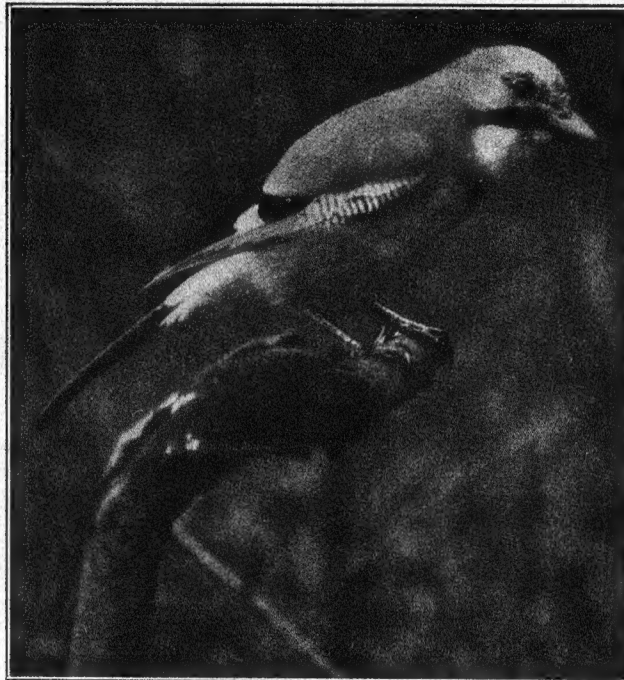
empty hands and in filling them to obtain a permanent hold on the respect and interest of the children and to provide interests for the many years of active and useful life which I hope still remain for a woman so intelligent and well educated as Mrs. M. W. B. has shown herself to be. There is so much work to be done in the world—work that is crying out to the women who have practically finished their hard work as mothers, and who in its performance have cultivated the mother spirit.

To me, the most obvious work is for woman suffrage, the first step to bringing the mother spirit freely and fully into politics. To become an active and intelligent worker in this movement means to ensure to herself the respect of her children in days to come when woman suffrage will be the rule. It means to have interests and ideas that will benefit the children, and moreover it means a larger, wider life of usefulness which will renew youth and bring new and unsuspected joy and incentives into life.

If this movement does not attract there are many other lines of usefulness which are crying out for aid. There is the Red Cross work, there are many forms of philanthropy and rescue work. There is work in town or country for every willing pair of hands, and the doing of something real and worth while will win affection and respect from those grown up children to a degree quite incomparable with the degree of respect that will be accorded because the trigonometry is nearly as good as that of a college undergraduate.

Like Mrs. M. W. B., I kept close pace with my children thru the preparatory years, but after they no longer needed my help, I was glad to let the old studies slide. I found that altho I believe my education was more thorough and more profound than any that they are getting in the colleges here; there were many little differences—I was educated in England—which to them make my ways appear old-fashioned. However, that makes no difference to their respect for me and my judgment, nor to their love for their dearest confidante. They know that I have a real knowledge of something more important than classical or mathematical studies—of life; and they know that my heart is in the effort to make life brighter, better, holier on this old world of ours, and this conviction causes them to yield me always my old place of a mother to look up to as well as a mother to love and cherish.

A SUFFRAGIST MOTHER.



The English Jay, which has figured in literature

the report of different commissions, whose duty it was to investigate, I find that all this talk has been gross exaggeration. Moreover, in one district, where a thousand cases were reported, an investigation found only one. This is typical of all districts. Also the report showed that the number of illegitimate children was less since the war started than previously. Don't you agree, Miss Beynon, that an apology is due old country mothers? Trusting to find this in your most valuable columns.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. G. H. SMITH.

Zelma, Sask.

A MOTHER, THEN WHAT?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have the greatest possible sympathy with Mrs. M. W. B., as I am in much the same position myself, except that I have four children and they are a little older than hers. I think, however, she is on the wrong track. College life is woefully short, and after the children have finished with their studies, trigonometry and latin are quickly put behind them and all the hard work done by the mother in brushing up her knowledge of these studies does her no good. She is faced again by the same problem.

The better solution is to fill the

A Blackboard Eraser for Your Stairs

I have hardwood stairs finished with a wax finish in my home, and I have found that one of the felt blackboard erasers to dust down the stairs not only takes up all the dust and holds it so that it can be carried to the door and cleaned with a few strokes, but it polishes the waxed surface as well. The square corners of the eraser clean well in the stair corners, and it is a quick and easy way to keep the stairs in good condition.

To Protect Comforters

To protect comforters from becoming soiled on the top, catstitch a piece of muslin about twelve inches wide to the top of your comforter and embroider the desired initials in the centre, in the prevailing color of the comforter or to match the draperies of the bedroom. This not only protects the top of the comforter, as this strip can easily be removed and washed, but it is also very pretty.

LETTERS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Any person desiring to communicate to a contributor to this page must enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope and forward it in another envelope to the editor of this page, with a note saying for whom the letter is intended. Addresses will not be sent out under any circumstances.

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FARM CREDITS

In my first paper on cheaper and easier money for farmers, I said we needed two kinds of loans—short term loans for current business, which should run from six months to three years, and long term loans, to pay for land and permanent improvements, such as buildings, drainage, etc., which might run from 10 to 75 years. In this paper I intend to deal only with long term loans, which evidently cannot be obtained by any change in our banking system, but will require special credit institutions. Such special institutions have been organized in many countries, and I would like to urge our members to study the report of the Alberta Commission on Agricultural Credit, published by the department of agriculture in Edmonton. These institutions assume many different forms, but certain general principles underlie them all and have been approved by experience. They may broadly be divided into two classes:

1. Associations of lenders, mostly joint stock companies, who are in the business to make profits.
2. Associations of borrowers, who act simply in the interest of the borrowers and make no profit.

We are chiefly interested, I think, in the latter. All of them are mortgage companies, the security for the loans is the land. The loans run from 10 to 75 years. They are repayable by so-called annuities or amortization, that is by yearly or half-yearly instalments, which include interest, capital and business expenses. Under certain conditions the borrower can repay the loan before it is due.

The advantages of the borrower are: He gets his money at the lowest interest possible in the money market; his loan is definitely assured to him for a long number of years; he repays it on easy terms with little expense. He has a fair chance of repaying the loan out of the revenue produced by the land and the improvements. Of course many of the first loans obtained under such a new arrangement would have to go to lift existing mortgages. But the advantage even then is clear. A \$1,000 mortgage under existing mortgage conditions, taking the interest at 8 per cent., would mean that during the first five years the borrower must be prepared to pay \$400 interest and the \$1,000 capital, \$1,400 altogether, and expenses besides. On the long term amortization system, taking a loan for 25 years, the annual instalment might amount to 7 per cent., including interest, expenses and capital, the borrower would have to pay during the first five years \$350 altogether; and would be safe from disturbance for twenty years more.

You may ask, if this is an association of borrowers, where does the money come from to lend? Debentures are issued on the security of the mortgages, and these are sold in the money market, just like government or municipal debentures. Generally these debentures have no due date, have not to be repaid at any definite time, but are called in by the credit association, on the principle that the amount owing on debentures must be the same as the amount outstanding on mortgages. The interest adjusts itself according to the security of these debentures, and to the value of money in the money market.

The only way to get the cheapest money is to give the highest security. If a debenture rested simply on an individual mortgage, the security would be the same as now, and the interest could not be lower. Many various arrangements have been made to increase the security. The most successful arrangement seems to have been the collective liability, limited or unlimited, of the borrowers. The mortgages are pooled, either entirely or to a limited extent. Herrick, in his book on Rural Credits, says: "The collective liability of groups of borrowers has proved satisfactory and popular

wherever employed. The only co-operative association in which collective liability is practicable for long term real estate credit is an association composed entirely of borrowers; in every country in which this has been introduced it has proved its superiority for getting long time loans for farmers at low interest rates and on easy terms." There are many other ways in which increased security for debentures has been sought, such as guarantee funds, reserve funds and government guarantees. Loans must be granted only for productive, not for speculative, purposes. Experience has shown that large institutions, centralized in big cities, generally fail to reach the farmers, who most need money. As the writers say, there must be "proximity to the borrowers." The most successful arrangement appears to be comparatively small groups of borrowers federated in a central office for the purpose of disposing of the debentures.

As some of our members are interested in the New Zealand system, I hope in my next paper to give an account of the newest New Zealand legislation on this matter.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS

A circular has just reached me headed, "The Profit Sharing Plan. Save your hard earned dollars. The Co-operative Union. New system of trading. Join with us today. Down with the trusts."

This is followed by several paragraphs in a similar strain, and then appears a list of fourteen grocery articles with two prices opposite each, one labelled "The Old Way," the second being labelled "The Union Way." Then follows more explanations, etc., with information to the effect that "we sell to members only," winding up with a statement that in order to introduce the new money saving system the union has decided to offer a fully paid up yearly membership certificate for the sum of \$2, entitling the purchaser to full benefits of the union for one year, and an invitation is extended to send in your application to the local manager at once. The name of the local manager is filled in with a rubber stamp or similar contrivance.

I do not know to what extent these circulars have been sent out, but our members would do well to go slow and investigate before sending any money to any concern operating in such a manner. I am rather inclined to think that this co-operative union is our old friend, the Co-operative Union of Windsor, who advertised in the public press offering spare time occupation to local agents at \$15 weekly. The name was evidently chosen to cause confusion, as many people will undoubtedly take it for an affiliated society, if not the same society as the Co-operative Union of Canada, which is the real thing, and which has been referred to in these columns before. I understand that the assistance of the Post Office Department has been asked for, with the idea of prohibiting this concern from using the mails under the present title.

A statement which appeared in the public press some time ago will give some idea of the nature of the business that the Co-operative Union of Windsor was carrying on at that time. The article sets forth that P. A. Campbell, who was the local agent of the Co-operative Union of Windsor at Ottawa, has been arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. Other charges were also made in the same connection, which would appear that this was an attempt to sell groceries by mail, and from the clippings it would appear that some paid their money but the groceries did not come along.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

A very interesting notice appeared in the Calgary Herald recently, in

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should sent.

which the name of the Balfour Union, No. 222, U.F.A., appeared as the winner of a shield given by the Staveland Agricultural Society for an exhibit of agricultural products.

In replying to congratulations extended by the Central Office, the secretary of this union sent in the information that one side of the new 30 by 30 addition to the agricultural society's building was devoted to the exhibits of the four local unions of the U.F.A. taking part in the competition. The display consisted of exhibits of grain, both in bundle and threshed in sacks, with a good display of the other things. The shield has to be won three times before it can be finally claimed as the property of the union.

This is perhaps the first occasion that a U.F.A. district association has systematized their work for the improvement of agricultural methods thru organization so effectively, and is, I think, well worthy of notice.

WHERE'S THE BULL?

At the request of H. J. Duffy, of Lomond, the following report is inserted:

As a branch or outcome of the Lomond Local, No. 562, at the instance, and under the auspices of the Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the "Lomond Pure Stock Association" was formed, for the purpose of obtaining the services of pure-bred sires from the department, as offered in their booklet, sent free on application. After some preliminary correspondence, and after the inspector for the department had visited the local and promised the secretary to recommend the immediate shipment of a Durham bull—this was early in May of this year—the said secretary received a communication from the commissioner under date of May 26, 1915, stating that he was now able to advise that arrangements were being made to supply our association with a bull this spring. From that day to this no further word has been forthcoming, altho one or other of our members has asked for the bull at every train—twice a week—since, getting nothing but a big horse laugh from the train crew. Can it be that the said crew knows our paternal government better than the mere farmers do?

The unfortunate association is now defunct, the members at the final meeting held last night deciding that their dollar apiece would do them more good invested in a share of stock in the newly formed Associated Farmers Limited, a purely co-operative association we have formed primarily for the purpose of operating a wagon scale in the coming village of Lomond, altho we hope and intend to branch out into further business as our opportunities and ability allow, or the necessity arises.

With regard to the latter association the provincial government has given us, at the reiterated wish of our U.F.A. executive, a good Co-operative Associations Act to work under, and it is now up to the farmers of this locality to support the board of trustees appointed at the general meeting held on the 7th inst., and to remember that co-operation means working together, and only by working together and boosting instead of knocking—which latter is far easier apparently—can we make a success of this association. The capital is to be raised by five dollar shares, 20 per cent. down and balance at the call of the trustees. Farmers of Lomond rally round and help yourselves. We are told that "the Lord helps him who helps himself." If you want lumber, fence posts, fruit or any other article that we can profitably co-operate in purchasing, preferably by carlots, leave your orders with or inquire of the secretary, H. J. Duffy, Lomond. Stuart Galbraith, Armada, is our chairman of the board, and A. Anderson, J. Burton, G. Mullen, J. Haight and E. Dawson are the other trustees. "A square deal to everyone

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin ..	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long ..	Namsa
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery ..	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan ..	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop ..	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham ..	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks ..	Jenner

including ourselves" will be our motto. We don't aim to harm any other legitimate business, but to protect ourselves.

TWIN CHEAP

Thos. Cairns, secretary of Wildmere Local, No. 698, reports that a regular meeting of that union was held on August 7, seventeen members being present. Several of the members who expected to cut their grain the following week purchased their twine locally, as it was found that the prices quoted by the local dealer were as good as could be secured anywhere. The union had arranged a picnic for July 23, but same did not come off on account of the weather being wet. However, they held a dance that night instead, which was a big success.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 11

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Now that the grain shipping season is about here, we would like to ask our locals who do not ship grain from points where the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company have elevators, to ship their grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, full information concerning which can be received from the office of the company in Calgary.

For several years past The Grain Growers' Grain Company has given cash grants to the United Farmers of Alberta, which has enabled us to much more effectively carry on our organization than we could otherwise have done. The fruit of this is seen in a larger and stronger organization. For this reason, and also because it is in your own interest, your Central Office think The Grain Growers' Grain Company is entitled to the support of the United Farmers of Alberta, and we would accordingly ask all our farmers and members who have not got a grain local of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, to give The Grain Growers' Grain Company the preference in the handling of their grain.

Many other companies are using agencies and every other means in their power in order to draw support away from the farmers' companies, and every one of our members should bear in mind this fact, that when he gives his grain to an outside company he is by that act helping them against those who are working in his interests.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has its shareholders in all of the three western provinces. It was the first farmers' company to enter into the business of handling grain for farmers, and fought the fight alone when practically every business interest was against it. Thru its assistance the farmers of Western Canada were able to secure a journal of their own in The Grain Growers' Guide. During the last seven or eight years it has given to The Guide, the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta over \$75,000 in actual cash grants, to enable them to better carry on their work.

If you are not holding a meeting of your local in the near future, we would appreciate it if you would personally bring this to the notice of as many of your members as possible.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES SPEAKMAN,

President.

OTTAWA AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The municipal committee of the Ottawa board of trade after full investigation and discussion has unanimously pronounced in favor of the adoption of proportional representation in the election of the mayor and board of control of the city. The committee includes many influential citizens, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson and P. M. Draper being the mover and seconder of the resolution adopted.

COSMOPOLITAN PATRIOTS

The above phrase is in itself almost self-contradictory, and yet it seems to express the impression made on my mind by the list of names in one pad of ten Patriotic Acre forms which came to the office a few days ago.

The first contributor was a Scotchman—nothing very remarkable about that—the second and third were Roumanians. One was a Serb and several were Austrians.

One pad was received where nearly all the contributors were Austrian by birth, and a number have been received from German-Canadians.

—J.B.M.

"HATH CAST IN MORE THAN ALL THEY"

Amongst the Patriotic Acre promises recently received are several of very exceptional interest, in that they prove that the very "small" farmers and even the hired men are contributing. This is as it ought to be. The farmer who takes all the benefits of British protection and at this, the Empire's hour of need, fails to fall into line with the thousands who give the patriotic acre, will be almost a "marked" man in after years.

Several forms have been filled in by hired men who subscribed amounts to be deducted from their wages. One Roumanian writes beneath his name, "Have only 30 acres crop, glad to do my little." His little and he is the heaviest giver in the list. This foreign-born brother, whose native land is at peace, has contributed 3 1-3 per cent of his entire crop. Let us hope that no British born grain grower will fail to have his "little" in the great train loads of Patriotic Acre flour that in a few months will roll eastward as an offering from the loyal grain growers of this the Empire's greatest wheat field—Saskatchewan.

—J.B.M.

RETAIL STORES OWNED IN WINNIPEG

A prominent wholesale merchant admitted to the writer a few days ago that more than 75 per cent. of the rural retailers of Saskatchewan are not free to buy in the cheapest market, but must buy from the particular wholesale house which is financing them. A considerable part of the remaining 25 per cent. are only in measure their own masters. As a rule each wholesaler has his own particular "customer" in each town, and this so-called customer is little more than the local agent for the wholesale house which controls him.

A year or two ago while business was booming wholesale houses would set up any straw man in business in a community with even then too many stores, with the one purpose of securing its own agent—dealer, if you prefer—in that particular community. Such dealer did not particularly require capital. The "house" would finance him, or, in other words, the wholesaler would let him have goods at prices set by the wholesaler if he would carry on the business according to instructions and purchase only from the "house" which set him up. This has been largely the cause of the loading upon the country of "twice as many retailers as it really needs," which is the frank admission of the wholesalers themselves. These controlled dealers then have not only to make a living and a profit for themselves as well as taxes, insurance, rental or interest, etc., on a property not needed for the service of the community, but they have also to pay to the "house" financing them prices considerably in excess of what similar goods could be secured for on the open market.

Retailers Owe \$300,000,000

It is not to be wondered at that a prominent Regina wholesaler could publicly make the proud boast a few months ago that the retailers of the three prairie provinces are in debt to the wholesalers for \$300,000,000.

Herein lies the explanation of the refusal on the part of many wholesalers to permit goods handled by them to reach the farmer thru any other channel than that of the retail trade, or in other words, their regular line of local agents. Not alone do they refuse to sell to farmers' companies, co-operative

associations, "and especially to the Grain Growers' Association," but there is a binding agreement amongst them not to set up new men in business without the consent of all who have signed the agreement. The retail business is practically their business, and not the business of the few real merchants and nearly 2,000 wholesalers' agents which constitute the so-called "Retail Dealers' Association."

Buy from First Sources

It must be patent to every Grain Grower that the association must have its own wholesale houses with sufficient capital to go into the markets of the world to secure its supplies from first sources if the cost of supplies in Saskatchewan is ever to be brought into fair relationship with the really necessary cost of production and distribution, and if the colossal indebtedness of three hundred millions to the wholesale trade is ever to be liquidated. Is it safe or is it wise that a mere handful of Winnipeg millionaires should control the means of distribution in the West.

—J.B.

WHO WILL HEAD THE LIST?

Below we give the usual list of canvassers who have obtained ten or more contributions to the Patriotic Acre Fund. Percy Association, represented by Geo. Tarbat and Jas. Ransdell, is still at the top, with Yellow Lake, in the person of J. J. Aitkin, a good second. It is a neck-and-neck race. Who is going to win? The honor is well worth trying for. A. D. Donisan's contribution makes his total to date thirty forms, while Hugh Guy's second contribution increases his total to twenty forms.

Association Canvasser	Forms	Acres
Bailey—Neil McLean	40	40
Conquest—W. J. Johnston	20	28
Loreburn—Edgar Book	20	20
Smiley—J. T. Vallance	20	20
Sydenham—G. H. Wilson	20	20
Dahinda—A. D. Donisan	20	11 & 32.50
Tupper—M. McDonald	17	17
Keddleston—W. G. Palmer	16	16
Keddleston—A. J. Wilkie	16	16
Cantuar—F. Lunan	15	15
Tupper—J. Jowsey	13	13
La Fleche—D. J. Toland	10	11
Dahinda—G. A. Popesca	10	11
Conquest—Ava Quibell	10	10 1/2
Conquest—W. F. Sibbald	10	10
Tessier—Alex. Cumming	10	10
Elmore—H. W. Hepburn	10	10
Loreburn—H. H. Hanson	10	10
Kincaid—Jas. Corcoran	10	10
Willowm—E. H. Redding	10	10
Superb—Mrs. D. Flatman	10	10
Senlac—Hugh Guy	10	8 1/2
Superb—Mrs. E. M. Walker	10	6 1/2

AN OVERWHELMING DEBT

Our farmers on the whole are doing fine, but there are still some who are holding aloof. One secretary writes to say that many of the farmers in his district seem to think that the government is doing all that is needful. There is something wanting in these men, and that something is the spirit of patriotism. Contrast their attitude with that expressed by the secretary of Vidora Association. The members of this association have two years' expenses to meet out of this year's crop, and yet the secretary says: "It seems to be the general opinion that we ought at least to do something; and even if our individual subscriptions are not on as large a scale as those of others who were more fortunate last year, at least we shall be able to feel that we have done a little towards paying the overwhelming debt we owe to those who have given home and loved ones for our safety." The overwhelming debt! Grain Growers, remember that phrase, and do not lag behind when men of Austrian birth—aliens as we have regarded them—ate giving cheerfully out of their little store.

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE

Dear Sir:—According to your request

of recent date, I am enclosing a list of subjects for publication in the Saskatchewan page of the Grain Growers' Guide which I think are suitable for debates.

I think you will find that they are all debatable, and will all create interest and discussion. In particular I would call your attention to the third on the list, with the clause attached requiring that government shall mean a Socialist administration. Being a Socialist myself, I am anxious that this one should be taken up and that justice be done to the cause, which would not be the case if the clause were left out.

You will doubtless be able to get the leaders of various movements to take most of the subjects, but if you have any difficulty with the one I mentioned—No. 3—let me know, and I will see that you can get a man for the affirmative side, anyway.

WALTER J. GODWIN,

Sec., Pennant Local

1. Resolved, that it would be in the best interests of western agriculturalists to secede from the Dominion and form a separate administration.

2. That the capitalistic classes of Germany are chiefly to blame for the present war.

3. That government ownership of all sources and instruments of production would be in the best interests of the people in general.

It is to be assumed during the debate that the word "government" is to mean Socialist administration.

4. That Premier Scott's "Banish the Bar" policy is in the interests of the temperance movement.

5. That the farmers would wield more influence on our legislation by forming a separate party.

6. That the Grain Growers would be better advised to direct their chief energy toward obtaining better markets—or price—for the goods they produce, rather than in lessening the cost of the goods they consume.

7. That in connection with the initiative, referendum and recall, the Scott government made a noise like a tin can.

N.B. This is suggested as a humorous debate, altho it has a touch of pathos, too.

8. That women should be given equal rights with men.

9. That the present high protective tariff is not in the best interests of the nation.

10. Whereas the children of rural communities are at a great disadvantage in the matter of education compared with city children, be it resolved as a remedy that the farmers should use every effort to obtain consolidated schools.

HALCYONIA'S GIFT

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find sixty dollars. Kindly send this to the Belgian Relief Fund. This makes \$337.80 this branch has sent in to that fund. I sent you \$277.80 on April 1 last.

A. E. ORCHARD,
Asst. Sec., Halcyonia G.G.A.

QUINCY MEMBERSHIP

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find five dollars, membership fees for ten members, as follows: W. H. Scott, president; E. Bonstegel, vice-president; James Watson, secretary-treasurer; Myron Higgins, N. Good, N. J. Good, C. H. Smee-ton, P. W. Harwood, Geo. Stott, Geo. Stevenson.

JAMES WATSON,
Sec., Quincy Local

LAKE PARK LOCAL

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of July 26, will say that we have not yet appointed directors, but the following were appointed as officers: President, C. O. Hestad; vice-president, O. H. Pederson; secretary, Eilef Solie. The following are members: Nick Rud, Leo Wortas, Ole Berg, Swan Softness, Olaf Solie, Girvin Strum. I enclose \$4.50 as fees.

EILEF SOLIE,
Sec., Lake Park Local

BULLETIN AND CATALOG

Every member should have a copy of the recently issued booklet, which contains much that is of interest to every farmer in Saskatchewan. The group of portraits of members of the executive for 1915 will be of interest as including the late Fred W. Green, whose picture will be carefully preserved by many Grain Growers in memory of a man who gave so much of his life and energy to a great work which others are now striving to carry forward.

The article by the Central secretary dealing with the Patriotic Acre scheme, its inception, development and prospects of an abounding success, is of particular interest at the present time. Now that a bountiful crop is assured, promise forms are flowing into the Central Office in a very gratifying manner, and those Grain Growers who hesitated earlier to give an undertaking of definite nature are now coming forward and helping to swell the fund. The promises already received will produce many carloads of flour, but there are many more contributions still to come. Saskatchewan is assured of a good crop, and this gift to the Imperial government will demonstrate to the world in a striking manner the vast resources and possibilities of this province, the foremost grain producing province in the "Granary of the Empire."

A good crop also means that the farmers will purchase many things of which they are in need, as well as comforts which they have long desired. Our catalog sets forth many of the lines of goods which we are now supplying at a great saving to the members. Other lines are being continually arranged for, and members should not hesitate to ask for quotations on anything of which they are in need, whether listed in the catalog or not. Local secretaries or individual members will be supplied with catalogs for their own use or for distribution among the members.

—L.E.M.

PROSPECT LOCAL

Enclosed find \$5.50 membership fees for our new local, called Prospect, which we have formed with the following: President, Louis Meyers; Vice-President, Geo. Jerme; Sec.-Treas., M. O. Wells; Directors: F. J. Foster, Richard Hunt, Charlie Davis. Other members are Mr. Drury, Wm. Meyers, Albert Patterson, M. O. Wells, P. J. Foster, Louis Meyers, Clarence Davis.

M. O. WELLS,
Sec. Prospect G. G. A.

PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,439.79
N. Sermeeke, N. Gully	1.50
J. Almond, N. Gully	1.00
J. P. Taylor, N. Gully	1.50
A. McDonald, Lanigan	5.00
Eastleigh Association	18.65
North Gully Association	2.00
Lake Johnston Association	26.75
	\$7,496.19

BELGIAN FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,470.30
Asceola W.G.	43.00
Martin School Dis., Fleming	16.25
J. Almond, N. Gully	1.00
H. W. Sproston, N. Gully	1.00
A. McDonald, Lanigan	5.00
Progressive Association	35.00
Lampman W.G.G.A.	6.00
Idaleen W.G.G.A.	5.00
Hodgeville Association	25.50
Halcyonia Association	60.00
	\$3,688.05

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$220.25
Percy Association	16.20
Motherwell Association	15.00
Empire Builders	25.00
Eastview Association	26.60
Progressive Association	29.90
Avenlea Association	9.00
Rebecca Ladies' Aid, Monarch	10.00
Southminster Association	19.75
Wolverine, Waterloo and Sydenham Associations	35.75
North Gully, Greenwood, Rex and North Bend Associations	20.50
Axford Association	8.00
Naseby Association	22.00
Bailey Association	50.00
Sequin W.G.	20.00
	\$527.95

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henderson, President, Culcross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PATRIOTIC ACRE

The time is approaching when the result of canvassing for the Patriotic Acre in Manitoba should be completed. Manitoba farmers have been blessed with a bountiful harvest, Providence having so decreed that most of our farmers are reaping a harvest that will give them in addition to their usual returns from their farms, a surplus to spare—a portion of which could well be set aside as a thank offering for the blessing of peaceful homes and freedom from the ravages of war within our own borders. What better use could be made of at least a portion of this surplus than to devote it to helping those who are suffering and will suffer for the Empire and the maintenance of the liberty and freedom we enjoy.

Manitoba farmers have responded liberally to the demands made upon them of their means for alleviating suffering due to the war. There is yet, however, a great deal to be done and every farmer should consider it a privilege to "do his bit."

Many of our farmers can do a great deal and still have more left than they have had for some few years. The responsibility of completing the canvassing for the Patriotic Acre rests upon the president, secretary and other officers of our local branches. In many instances this canvass has been faithfully attended to. There is, however, a good deal yet remaining to be done. As this is a duty that our country demands of those who remain at home—to contribute to the support of those who suffer on behalf of our country—we confidently look to the officers of our branches that every member of the Association and every farmer in his district who is not a member should have an opportunity of contributing the out-turns of one or more acres of wheat for the relief of sufferers from the war.

Canvassers' books can be supplied on application, if more are needed. Do not fail to "do your bit" and do it quickly.

Each branch can select what fund their contribution shall be applied to. Many of the finest specimens of Canadian manhood will be returning soon (with many more to follow) maimed for life, incapacitated to earn their living while fighting for freedom and liberty for us. Would it not be a noble act of patriotism for the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces to contribute to a fund to be administered for the benefit of these returning heroes. It can be—if some one will lead.

MR. AVISON HOME AGAIN

R. J. Avison, director for the Dauphin district on the Central Association, called at our office this week on his way home after spending a two months' holiday along with Mrs. Avison in his old home in Ontario. This is the first visit Mr. Avison has made to Ontario in sixteen years.

Mr. Avison reports that a bumper crop has been reduced largely in value by excessive rains in the part of Ontario which he visited, and the apple crop is practically a failure. Mr. Avison addressed some meetings in the interests of the Ontario Farmers' Co-operative Association and found much interest developing in the co-operative organization, but thinks that Ontario farmers are very much behind the Western farmers in their organization for solving commercial problems and developing the social and educational side of farm life.

PETITIONS FOR DOWER AND SUFFRAGE

The circulation of the petitions for dower law sent out by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association from the Central Office to all their branches to be circulated by the women for signatures is being proceeded with and judging by the requests for additional copies that are being received it would appear that they are being pretty freely circulated. We hope that no one will be missed and that everyone will be given an opportunity of signing this petition, so that when the canvass has been completed and the petition is ready to be presented to the legislature

at its next sitting (probably early in October) there will be a good representation of names of our Manitoba women. The petition should be taken to a justice of the peace or a commissioner for taking affidavits after securing all the signatures possible, and the affidavit on the second part of the petition form made and then returned to the Central Office in Winnipeg by the first of October.

The petitions for suffrage prepared by the executive of the Political Equality League of Manitoba and sent out from the Central Office with the dower petitions so that the ground might be covered by the same canvassers, should also be completed and returned at the same date as the dower petitions, so as to be here not later than October 1. We hope that all our secretaries will have given these petitions out to the women of their branches so that there may be no part of the province that will not have been covered in this canvass.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Some three years ago the British Columbia government appointed a commission to study "Agricultural Credit Systems" in other countries.

The commission split up on going to Europe to study the agricultural credit system in force there. Alex. Lucas, M.P.P., was sent to Australia and New Zealand for a similar purpose.

Mr. Lucas in an address given to the Canadian Credit Men's Association at the Commercial Club, Vancouver, last December, in giving his observations of the agricultural credit system in force in New Zealand said, in part:—

"I went to New Zealand to investigate the workings of the system on the ground. Conditions in New Zealand very closely resemble those here. There is a heavy rainfall on the coast and there are dry belts in the interior. It is a heavily timbered country on the coast with lighter timbered districts in the interior and some prairie. There is a range of mountains thru the centre of both islands; the country enjoys a mild winter. The government of that country, as you know, owns all its public utilities such as railways, telegraph lines, waterworks, street railways, etc.

For twenty years previous to 1895 extensive public works were carried on by day labor. The country appeared to be very prosperous, but the time came when their credit began to run low. Their exports were small, chiefly pastoral products, such as mutton, tallow and hides, etc. They were unable to meet their obligations by their exports and after due consideration they realized some effort would have to be made to increase their productions. They studied their whole surroundings carefully and decided the agricultural industry was the one that offered the greatest opportunity for expansion. They studied the European agricultural systems, particularly that in force in France, and then adopted the system they have in force to-day.

The New Zealand System

Briefly it consists in this: They passed an act authorizing the appointment of a board of commissioners to hold office for stated periods; to be independent of the government; to have power to issue debentures. The government guaranteed the debentures, sold them in London, brought back the money and placed it at the disposal of the commissioners to be loaned to farmers for the purpose of increasing the amount of their land under cultivation and in any other way that would result in increasing the agricultural production of the Dominion.

The rate of interest they charged was 1 per cent. more than the bonds. That 1 per cent. was to go for flotation charges, working expenses and to create a reserve fund for the purpose of providing against any individual losses. The terms of payment were equal half-yearly, extending over a period of from thirty-one to thirty-six years. The bonds bore 3½ per cent. interest and the extra 1 per cent. made 4½ per cent. which the farmer had to pay. In the judgment of those men 1½ per cent. on account of principal was as much as farmers could reasonably be expected to repay annually. In some cases

where a man was starting and had not the necessary stock, a further extension of time for five years was given him in which only interest would be paid. A sum equal to 6 per cent. on the principal, paid half-yearly for thirty-one years, paid off principal and interest. The borrower has the privilege of paying off at any time the whole or any portion of the loan.

During the eighteen years the system has been in force up to the time of my visit they had loaned over \$65,000,000. During those eighteen years there had been only thirty-five foreclosures and no losses of any account. The net profits after paying flotation charges and working expenses left a balance of over \$1,500,000. And remember, the flotation charges on the first loan were very heavy. The loan issue was at 3½ per cent interest, but was floated at a discount which brought only 94 cents on the dollar. So to start there was a discount of 6 per cent. off the face of the loan. The 1 per cent. in eighteen years created a fund sufficient to pay that discount, flotation commissions, losses, working expenses and accumulated a surplus of over \$1,500,000.

CO-OPERATION

The chief advantages of co-operation as applied to agriculture may be briefly summarized:—

- 1.—Economies due to handling goods on a large scale both in buying and selling.
- 2.—The elimination of multitudes of non-productive middlemen.
- 3.—Protection against adulteration and inferior articles and implements.
- 4.—A more intelligent study of market conditions and arrangements.
- 5.—Co-operation develops responsibility in private and public life; makes for education in good citizenship and trains men to act with prudence.
- 6.—Co-operation produces a more cohesive rural social life.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(Extracts from an address by George W. Russell, of Dublin)

You must bear in mind, what is too often forgotten, that farmers are manufacturers, and as such are entitled to buy the raw materials for their industry at wholesale prices. Every other manufacturer in the world gets trade terms when he buys. Those who buy, not to consume, but to manufacture and sell again get their requirements at wholesale terms in every country in the world. If a publisher of books is approached by a bookseller, he gives that bookseller trade terms because he buys to sell again. If you or I as private individuals want one of these books, we pay the full retail price. Even the cobbler, the carpenter, the solitary artist gets trade terms. The farmer, who is just as much a manufacturer as the shipbuilder or the factory proprietor, is as much entitled to trade terms when he buys the raw materials for his industry. His seeds, fertilizers, plows, implements, cake and feeding stuffs are the raw materials of his industry, which he uses to produce wheat, beef, mutton, pork, or whatever else, and, in my opinion, there should be no difference between the farmer when he buys and any other kind of manufacturer.

Is it any wonder that agriculture decays in countries where the farmers are expected to buy at retail prices and sell at wholesale prices? You must not, to save any row, sell the rights of farmers. The second proposition I lay down is that this necessary organization work among the farmers must be carried on by an organizing body which is entirely controlled by those interested in agriculture—farmers and their friends. To ask the state or a state department to undertake this work is to ask a body influenced and often controlled by powerful capitalists and middle agencies, which it should be the aim of the organization to eliminate. The state can, without obstruction from any quarter, give farmers a technical education in the science of farming, but let it once interfere with business and a horde of angry interests sets to work to hamper and limit by every possible means; and compromises on matters of principle, where no compromise ought to be permitted, are almost inevitable.

A voluntary organizing body like the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which was the first to attempt the co-operative organization of farmers in these islands, is the only kind of body which can pursue its work fearlessly, unhampered by alien interests. The moment such a body declares its aims, its declaration

automatically separates the sheep from the goats and its enemies are outside and not inside. The organizing body should be the heart and centre of the farmers' movement, and if the heart has its allegiance divided its work will be poor and ineffectual and very soon the farmers will fall away from it to follow more single-hearted leaders. No trades union would admit representatives of capitalist employers on its committees, and no organization of farmers should allow alien or opposing interests on their councils to clog the machine or betray the cause. This is the best advice I can give you. It is the result of many years experience in this work.



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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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You know that you can buy better clothes and buy them cheaper in England than you can in Canada. When, therefore, we offer to sell you a suit for \$12.50 and convince you that it is as good, if not better, than the suit you pay \$20 to \$25 for in Canada, surely our offer is worth looking into.

Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent., we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

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Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

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We have openings for four good men to act as travelling subscription solicitors for The Guide; two in the Province of Alberta, and two in the Province of Saskatchewan. None need apply except those who can furnish a clean record, and are prepared to devote all their time to the work. This is a good opening for a man who is not afraid of work. We have agents on the road who are making from \$75.00 to \$100.00 per month and expenses in the summer months and they will increase this in the fall and winter. In sending application, state age, whether married or single, previous experience and present occupation, also furnish us with the names of two responsible men to whom we can refer as to your integrity and ability. It would also be well to mention if there is any territory which you would specially prefer to work. Address your reply to

Circulation Manager, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. Special offering of 10 Young Bulls, 12 to 24 months old, for quick sale. Orders now taken for rams and ewes for fall delivery. Write for particulars. This year's winnings of our stock at Calgary Spring and Summer Exhibition only: 9 Champions, 7 Reserved Champions, 1 Gold Medal, 32 Firsts, 23 Seconds. Prices and terms very attractive.

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"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM, I can please you
THOS. NOBLE " DAYSLAND, ALTA.

A Forest Free Lance

Continued from Page 8

quit, or, rather, I've been fired." He laughed.

"Oh, that's too bad!" she cried. "I was going to ask you a great favor. I wanted a pass to go to your Fifteen Mile Camp on the four o'clock workmen's train."

"Oh!" exclaimed Chivington. "That's a funny place to want to go. If I were still with the company it would be easy, but— is it very important that you should go?"

She studied his face nervously for an instant.

"Why—why were you fl—fired?" she asked hesitatingly.

"Because I refused to certify a survey made to include the Potter homestead in the company's holdings," said he. "Don't know whether you know Potter or not. He and his wife and little girl live in a cabin near Fifteen Mile Camp. They've made a little clearing, and manage to live on a truck garden and a few razor-back hogs."

"Well, Potter really has a homesteader's title to the timber around his cabin, but the company wants it. The county surveyor's been bribed, and he's willing to run a false line. But I couldn't see why the Potters should be ousted. So I—well, I'm no longer with the company."

"Then you'd have no reason to tell Mr. Gordon why I want to go to the woods?"

"Not the slightest reason," he answered.

"I'll tell you, then, what I've got to do," she said tremulously. "Only I don't know how to go about it."

She reached into the bosom of her shirtwaist and produced a telegram.

"I got this yesterday from my father," she explained. "Unless I can find James Kernan, and induce him to extend our option, we'll lose the seventy-five thousand acres out there in the woods. Then we'll both go broke—father and I."

Chivington examined the crumpled yellow paper.

"Where is Kernan?" he inquired.

"That's the whole trouble," she lamented. "He was in New Orleans yesterday, and today he's gone to Fifteen Mile Camp with Grimes' woods boss, George Deems. And don't you see, I've got to find him before six o'clock tomorrow morning."

For a moment Chivington stood gazing reflectively at the girl. Two years had taught him to know Deems and Deems' methods. He realized that if the woods boss had come all the way to town, and induced Kernan to accompany him back to the woods, he had some crafty underlying motive.

Deems was Grimes' handy man who, as boss of the woods and the absolute czar of some mixed thousand negro and white lumbermen, was always ready to carry off any high-handed game for the company.

Deems, undoubtedly, had been instructed to keep Kernan out of the way until the Peyton option lapsed. And the woods boss was the type of man who would stop at nothing to gain his point.

"I'll tell you, Miss Peyton," Chivington finally began, "it'll be next to impossible for you to find your man if you start out alone in the woods to look for him. You don't know what you're running into."

"But I've got to—I've got to reach him," she pleaded anxiously.

Chivington straightened his shoulders, and his gray eyes suddenly glinted.

"Come with me, then," he said; "I'll get you to the woods. We've got fifteen minutes to catch that train."

With the girl at his side Chivington hurried thru the town, passed the Grimes & Gottschalk millpond where a long line of flat cars were discharging their splashing loads of logs into the water and finally, after crossing a network of tracks, reached the side of a waiting logging train. It consisted of two cabooses, a flat car and a snubby, coughing locomotive.

Helping the girl over a great heap of sawdust beside the track, Chivington gently boosted her to the rear platform of the forward caboose. He followed her aboard.

(To be continued next week.)

Farmers!

We have told you of the prompt and liberal settlements made by our Company. Here is the proof:

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Dear Sirs:—
I received your cheque for \$1,354.66 O.K. and thank you very much for the same. I appreciate your very quick returns. I must say I did not expect it so soon and I again thank you for your extra promptness.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) Albert Young

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Reported... Aug. 4, 1915
Adjusted... Aug. 5, 1915
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SALE and SHOW

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Entries close on September 10th, 1915. For Conditions of Sale, etc., apply to the Managing Director—

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Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 per head f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till further notice. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices reasonable.
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Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb. . . . \$0.12
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Roosters, per lb.08
Ducks, per lb.10-12
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Best Market Prices.
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The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce.
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Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request.

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Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told a meeting at Preston last week that the labor of a million men will be required to insure the predominance of the British fleet at sea. Great Britain was spending upon the navy nearly half a million pounds (\$2,500,000) daily in excess of what was spent in peace times.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

MAKING WOOD CUTTINGS

Q. How and when should cuttings be made from trees?—K.C.C., Sask.

A. Poplars and willows and some other trees and shrubs are easily propagated from ripe wood cuttings. These should be taken when the trees are dormant, either in the fall or during the winter. The wood of this year's growth should be used, altho wood from the year before in the case of poplars and willows will root also, but wood made in the current season is the best. The branches may be cut from the trees in lengths convenient to carry, and taken to a comfortable place where they are cut into pieces from ten to twelve inches in length. These are tied in bunches of from fifty to one hundred each and buried in soil in a cool place either in a cellar or outside so that they will neither dry out nor start into growth. As soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring, furrows or trenches are opened, deep enough so that when the cuttings are planted upright there will be only one bud above the surface of the ground. Care should be taken that they are planted right side up. The cuttings are planted about six inches apart in rows three feet apart. The ground should be kept cultivated during the growing season at the end of which the cuttings should be well rooted.—W.T.M.

PATRIOTIC FUND

Q. Would you please tell me thru the medium of your paper, what is the Patriotic Fund? What is it for? Who subscribes to it, and is it for children? How old are they who can receive it?—A Subscriber.

A. The Canadian Patriotic Fund was created by an act of the Dominion parliament, passed at the special war session of 1914, and is supported by voluntary contributions, which are acknowledged in the press from time to time. It works chiefly thru provincial branches which receive contributions and give relief in their own provinces. The fund is for the support of the wives and families and other dependents of soldiers on active service and also of persons out of employment owing to the war. A large proportion of the funds is subscribed by employees, who have agreed to give a percentage of their wages each month. Business men, corporations and banks are also making regular contributions. The Manitoba branch raised approximately \$1,000,000 during the first year of the war. The fund is administered by a committee and relief is given according to the number of children and the income of the family from other sources. Those able to support themselves or who are otherwise provided for are not entitled to receive anything from the Patriotic Fund.

HITCHING THE BINDER TEAM

Q. Can you tell me a good way to arrange the lines on a four-horse team on the binder? I had trouble last year with not being able to keep the corners square.

A. A good way to arrange the lines to drive four horses on a binder is to put a regular pair of lines on the pole team and not to tie the pole team to the other team, but tie the third horse from the grain from his bit to the second horse's harness, attaching his tie back on the tug where the backband and trace meet. Now tie the fourth horse from the grain to the third horse's hame and put an ordinary leather line on the outside horse. In turning the corner hold back the outside team and let the pole team swing around close to the reel. Then pull ahead. This will draw the grain wheel back. Now let the outside team square up. The outside or third line should have a loop and can be hung on a lever as it only needs to be used at the corners. Do not put the third line thru the iron holder by the reel. Just let it lie across the top of the binder. The ties should be adjusted so as to allow the outside team to walk up even with the other team.—W.W.G., Man.

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	Per lb.		Per lb.
Live Hens	10c	Old Ducks	10c
Spring Chickens	15c	Turkeys	13-15c
Roosters	9c	Geese	10c
Young Ducks	12c		

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns. We have a quantity of fresh, clean, live-picked chicken feathers for sale. Let us know how many pounds you can handle. Prices and particulars will be furnished on request.

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DANGEROUS WEEDS

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has recently issued two colored pictures of weeds, which are the first of a series being prepared with the idea of familiarizing every farmer in the province with the more common dangerous weeds. One picture represents perennial sow thistle and the other Canada thistle. Neither of these weeds is at present common in the province, and by making use of the principle of "forewarned is forearmed," the department hopes to keep the province clear of many such noxious weeds. These illustrations are posted up on all the agricultural notice boards provided by the department in every town and village in Saskatchewan, and every farmer should make it his business to become familiar with these dangerous weeds, so that when any odd plant shows up it can be immediately destroyed. Another pamphlet issued shows the advantages of early fall cultivation. A chart shows that in 1911 the yield of wheat on early fall plowing was 25 bushels 7 pounds, while that on late fall plowing was 23 bushels 31 pounds, an increase in favor of the former of 1 bushel 36 pounds. In 1913 the same holds true, the increase being 1 bushel 12½ pounds. In 1914 early and late discing as well as early and late plowing were tested, and in each case the early cultivation gave better returns. In the former case the increase was 1 bushel 10 pounds, and in the latter 3 bushels 2 pounds. By early is meant approximately three weeks between each treatment. Commenting on the results the pamphlet says that "proper cultivation, done early in the fall, which checks evaporation and puts the soil in condition to absorb and retain autumn rains and the melting snow of spring, invariably results in increased yields."

DON'TS FOR DUCK RAISERS

Don't keep two or three different kinds of ducks. Choose one variety and breed for quality.

Don't try to raise ducklings on whole wheat, cracked corn or commercial chick feeds. If used at all, these feeds should be well cooked, for, ordinarily, ducks do not consume enough grit to grind dry grain.

Don't try, by mixing it with their food, to force ducks to eat more grit than they want.

Don't be afraid of overfeeding. Ducks should be fed four or five times daily.

Don't omit fresh vegetables and green stuff from their diet.

"Don't allow the feed to stand from one meal to the next and expect ducks to be satisfied with it."

Don't give ducks sour feed, as it is liable to cause convulsions.

Don't forget plenty of clean, fresh water, and give them a chance to rest in the shade.

Don't let their coops get damp and filthy.

Making Over Rural Schools

Continued from Page 7

two weeks, in an automobile, he visits the fifteen schools, looks at the work since the last visit, makes suggestions, and leaves instructions for work until his next visit. There is no type-form work, but the pupils learn to do things in the right way while making something that they are glad to have when it is made.

A woman from the same institution goes to each school each two weeks and directs and demonstrates work in sewing and cooking. I have seen results that were wholly unbelievable until I saw what the girls did in both sewing and cooking. The equipment is meager but adequate.

A teacher of music from the same institution goes the rounds of the schools once in two weeks, and takes a Victrola with him. He goes out afternoons, and

tive than city school life. The zeal of the country children over their school and school-home life makes their city cousins envy them their rural luxuries instead of their envying their city cousins their city life.

ACTIVITY IN MANITOBA

The new minister of agriculture for Manitoba, Hon. Valentine Winkler, is already giving practical proof of his interest in his new duties. Indications point to a very progressive policy being engaged in by his department. In co-operation with the Agricultural College a war on weeds, which have unfortunately taken such a hold on the province, is being mapped out. It is intended to publish bulletins and posters to be distributed to every farmer describing dangerous weeds, and outlining the most practical and effective means of controlling these pests. The Manitoba



Teacher giving field lesson in selection of seed corn

with an automobile takes three or four in an afternoon. He gets results that are absolutely wonderful.

Rural Life Pleasures

In California there is a group of eight rural schools about a village, none more than four miles away. The village and eight out-lying schools are in a tax-unit, with a superintendent for all of them. There is also a music supervisor and a drawing supervisor for all. From each school, children above ten go into the village for one-half day, the boys taking manual training in the village plant; and the girls sewing and cooking lessons. The children are transported to the village, two or three schools at the same time.

In these and other kindred ways country school life is made more attrac-

maple gives small satisfaction as a wind-break in the southern part of the province, and arrangements have been made with the railway companies to transport on a cost basis evergreens, which are plentiful in the northern part of the province, to parts of Southern Manitoba wherever farmers are desirous and willing to grow them.

In the interests of improved agricultural methods, crop rotation should be followed, and one of the crops which has already been profitably grown in Manitoba and one which should be more extensively used in the control of weeds is rye. Fall rye was dealt with in last week's Guide. Regarding spring rye, a recent bulletin issued from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture states as follows:

Spring rye is sown as early in the

spring as possible, it ripens in August and early enough to prevent a good many weeds from seeding. Instead of the grain being allowed to ripen, it may be cut for hay in June and then either pastured or a second crop of hay cut about the end of August. When two crops of hay are cut very few noxious weeds go to seed.

From the above it will be readily seen that the cultivation of spring rye would appear to lend itself admirably to the eradication of noxious weeds. The experience of the five years during which it has been cultivated is such that an increased acreage is sown each year. Some farmers are still growing it for its money value as a crop, while others are growing it both for its money value and for destroying noxious weeds.

The results are such that the department is warranted in indicating its cultivation in an experimental way on weedy ground. A ten-acre plot seeded with 15 bushels is well worth trying as a constructive method of eradicating noxious weeds and at the same time growing a crop of either grain or fodder.

Rye will grow on any ordinary soil except where water lies. It thrives on high ground or ridges, and as fall rye gets almost the whole of the year's precipitation, it does well in dry seasons.

Apart from its cultural value and its selling value, rye mixed with barley, oats or corn and chopped, makes an admirable ration for horses, cattle or pigs. It is said there is a tendency in rye to develop ergot and that it should not be fed to brood females near the end of the period of gestation. This tendency has not been indicated in this province, but care should be exercised in this regard till the matter is beyond doubt. Rye also makes wholesome flour, tho darker than wheat. It is an ideal food for fowls.

The opening price offered at Morden for the 1915 crop is 87 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, and there is a ready market for it wherever a carload is grown tributary to an elevator.

Rye hay is of fair quality and the yield is satisfactory. Rye straw is comparatively hard, and is said not to be as valuable as wheat straw for fodder. It is, however, eaten freely by stock, but as it has not been fed apart from other straw to any great extent there is not sufficient data of its value as a fodder.

TRANSPORT CHARGES ON SCREENINGS

The total dockage set by the inspection department, Board of Grain Commissioners, Department of Trade and Commerce, on the wheat, oats, barley and flax received by the terminal elevators the year ending August 31, 1913, exceeded 100,000 tons.

The Saskatchewan Grain Markets Commission placed the cost of hauling wheat from the farm to the railway station at 5 cents per bushel, local and terminal elevator charges at 2½ cents, and average freight rates from Saskatchewan points to Fort William at 12 cents per bushel, making total charges of 19½ cents per bushel or \$6.50 per ton.

Taking Saskatchewan points as average location for the prairie provinces, the charges on 100,000 tons of screenings at \$6.50 per ton amount to \$650,000. These charges must be met by the grain sold, and therefore represent a loss to the growers.

About sixty per cent. of the screenings from terminal elevators is a valuable feed for livestock. The remaining forty per cent. comprises the black seeds which may be removed by a zinc screen with 1-14 inch perforations. Sixty per cent. of 100,000 tons dockage for the year ending August 31, 1913, is 60,000 tons of feed worth \$25 per ton when bran sells at \$28. This represents a feeding value of \$1,500,000, less the cost of separating, grinding, distributing and marketing. The transport charges of \$650,000 on the screenings shipped to the lake front during the same year is a further consideration. This problem merits the careful consideration of grain grower, thresherman, miller, feed manufacturer and stockman.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Five British peers and thirty-one heirs of peers have already been killed in the war.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

had small lots of grain and sold it, as a large percentage of farmers do, by the load at the local elevator. The price for wheat was about four cents below track; for oats, barley and flax the spread was as high as ten cents, the dockage heavy, weight questionable and cash sure. Seeing three samples of wheat delivered in one day of equal quality, and learning that each farmer sold a different way and got a different price showed me I was on the wrong track in grain selling.

Finding that a carlot of any grain is worth from four to ten cents per bushel more than the same grain by the load, I aim to grow carlots or ship with a neighbor, and have often saved \$40 per car this way. Having carlots for disposal, I found that the time to sell and the method chiefly influenced the cash returns. For several years past the first two weeks of the season gave the highest price, with one exception. Many thought 1914 would be an exception, but it was not, and I am satisfied to be taught by precedent and sell my grain at the earliest date possible, unless I can hold till spring. Every year I get a higher price for my wheat and barley screenings in March than I get for No. 1 wheat in October. It pays to hold if possible.

I have tried four methods of selling: By the load at the elevator, by the carlot on track, by wire, phone or to the local buyer, shipping carlots to a commission firm, and selling in August to local buyer for October or November delivery for a net price to stand inspection at Winnipeg. Each method has its place, the last mentioned has proved the most profitable. Each car sold thus has made from \$40 to \$90 more than the price available on day of delivery, and, as returns are what I want, I intend following this method almost exclusively. Any odd loads of any class of grain I keep till spring, clean well and sell when the price advances. Cars not sold for future delivery I sell on track as soon as loaded. If of good quality I sell according to grade to stand inspection. If mixed with seeds or other grain I always sell to local elevator and find this distinctly better than getting a low grade or "rejected" or "tough" at Winnipeg. I have given the method of shipping to a commission firm a consistent trial every year, and have never yet received the same price that I had bid on track before shipping, and have had several losses and unsatisfactory settlements that by selling personally I can eliminate.

If we had a sample market I think the commission firm would be a great advantage. As it is, they can get no higher price than local men offer, and with excessive dockage, tough or rejected cars, can sell to no advantage. Neither can they get any premium for extra good stuff. By shipping to a commission firm I am delaying my sale, and at any date in the fall this means a lower price. A firm's marketing ability does not give the farmer a higher price in fall selling. It may do so in spring or summer sales when fluctuations are of an entirely different nature. In the last three years I have sent a car each year to commission firms and have lost from \$72 to \$130 per car thru declining market while waiting for them to "sell at once." Delay in transit is partly responsible. My deductions are, sell in August or as soon as loaded for the best returns, and put wheat, barley and flax on the market well cleaned if you desire all the profit there is to be had from good marketing.

Man. —T.W.W.

MARKETING MY GRAIN

One of the most essential things in marketing one's grain is to get it onto the market before the rush is on and before there is any shortage of cars, so that it can be delivered at once. To accomplish this, I work the soil well so as to conserve moisture and eradicate weeds and then sow as soon as the ground is fit in the spring. I generally engage a threshing machine to start its season's threshing here, which is, with favorable weather, about ten days after the grain is cut. Even tho a man has to pay a little extra for threshing it more than repays him to

have the grain on the market early. I exchange work with some of my neighbors, and haul my grain right from the machine and put it into cars which have been previously ordered. This saves elevator charges of 1½ cents, and also the one per cent. which is deducted by the elevator for waste and shrinkage. After the car is loaded if I have not previously weighed the grain I level it off in the car and measure the distance above or below the grain line to ensure safe delivery. I have previously examined the car to make sure that there are no leaks, and I am very careful that the grain doors are properly placed and fastened. Then I bill the car out to Fort William in care of a reliable commission firm and wire them at Winnipeg for prices on track at station where I ship from and generally sell at once. I send them a letter stating what I have done and the price sold for and enclose the shipping bill, and also state what I think the grain should grade. After the car is weighed and inspected they generally send me duplicate of same, and when unloaded they send me the amount of sale in currency thru the post office, and I can then use it independent of the bank or any other firm or trust.

The grain which I do not handle in this way I thresh right into a portable granary, 12 by 14 by 9 feet, which just nicely holds a car, and I leave it there until the next summer after I have disced my summerfallow and work is a little slack, then I haul it out and sell about the first of July or a little sooner, as the prices are generally good then. I have always found this way to be very satisfactory.

Sask. —D.E.K.

FALL RYE SUCCESSFUL

I have been very successful with growing fall rye. This is the third year I have grown it on very light soil, and soil that was dirty to begin with. Wild oats, cockle and blue burr were the worst weeds. The land is now free from all weeds. I have over twenty bushels per acre, which I am selling for seed purposes. I have pastured the crop both fall and spring. I would highly recommend it to anyone especially troubled with wild oats. I have already threshed over 2,000 bushels of this year's crop.

R.H.

Virden, Man.

CONTROLLING CANADA THISTLE

Canada thistles are in my opinion, the worst of all the noxious weeds in Saskatchewan, and it seems to be a difficult matter to eliminate them from the farm. In former years I thought that nothing short of deep plowing and cultivating would exterminate them, but I have recently discovered several means of getting rid of them. On plowed summerfallow I make it a duty to have the patch of land infested with them cultivated just as soon as they show after plowing, also to run the cultivator around and over the patch about every other day, or whenever I am passing near at hand while going to my usual place of work. Then, in the fall of the year, if you see any thistles at all, they will be so few that they can be easily destroyed with the hoe. I did this with one patch, and there were no thistles showing this second year since when I came to plow it for summerfallow about June 25.

Another way I tried was to throw the straw pile, when threshing, directly on the ground which was infested with them and then burn the pile before it is wet, and I have not seen any thistles there since. That was three years ago. The farm adjoining mine is pretty badly infested with them, and it is a continual fight on my part to keep them from getting a permanent hold on my land. I had a small poplar bluff about twenty yards from the edge of my neighbor's field and it got blown full of sand, intermingled with Canada thistles, and as a consequence I had to chop out the bluff, and this year I shall throw the straw on to the place and burn it up. Of course, as long as I leave the bluff there it will continue to keep me a little too well supplied with thistles.

Sask.

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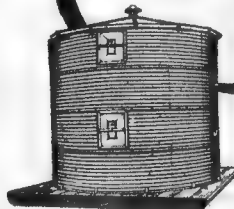
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No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." We have sold hundreds of these books and those who have used them most like them best. The Thresher's Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
10 Sheets Week's Record Forms	4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
20 Account Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Duplicates of Accounts	2 Sheets Standard Ledger
	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records

The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8½ by 11½.

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School and College Directory

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New Building—30 acres Grounds.

Academic Work includes Public and High School Courses, also Music, Art, Household Science and Full Commercial Course.

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AUTUMN TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

For Prospectus apply to—**Miss SHIBLEY, B.A., Principal**

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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for boys, resident and non-resident. Course of studies adapted to give thorough elementary training in lower forms in English Languages and Mathematics, and especially to prepare for Arts, Law and Medical Matriculation Exams. for Universities of Manitoba, Toronto, McGill and R. M. C. Kingston.

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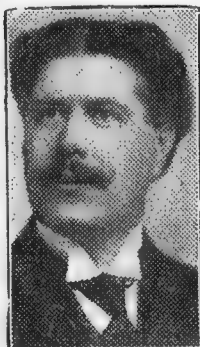
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(Signed) J. M. Michelsen, Prin.

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For Calendars and any Information write **DR. S. J. McKEE, Registrar.**

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1915

Nature on the Prairie

Notes and Photos by **S. J. Wigley**,
Edgerton, Alta.

AUTUMN SUNFLOWER (Helianthus Autumnales)

This is another late summer flower and in its season makes the prairies shine like burnished gold. By farmers it is regarded as a troublesome weed and is difficult to control.

Sunflowers have been generally cultivated for their beauty alone, but we are beginning to recognize from experiences gained in Russia and China the economic value of the plant. Its chief value lies in the seed from which an edible oil may

be extracted. The remaining oil-cake is extremely rich in nitrogenous matter and has a food value equal to linseed oil cake. Sunflower seeds are often used by stockmen for the purpose of keeping animals in excellent physical condition.

The supposed efficacy of the seeds for the cure of certain diseases such as rheumatism is largely mythical. The notion that sunflowers planted in malarial regions will prevent the development of that fever is also probably an illusion. In Canada the sunflower seems to be grown purely for ornamental purposes or occasionally for poultry food. In Russia sunflower seed oil is a staple article of food, especially during religious fasts when meat is forbidden. The seeds are often eaten raw or roasted as peanuts.

In the States three varieties are grown for seed:—

The common sunflower, with no other



AUTUMN SUNFLOWER.

distinguishing name, has nodding heads from eight to sixteen inches in diameter and striped or brownish grey seeds.

The mammoth Russian with heads fifteen to twenty inches in diameter and seeds half an inch long, sometimes white with black or brownish stripes.

The black giant sunflower which has thick black seeds and flower heads from sixteen to twenty inches across.

The sunflower botanical family is the largest of all flowering plants, is represented in all parts of the world and numbers some ten thousand species. The roots or root stocks of many of these contain a chemical principal, inulin, which is poisonous, but has a medicinal value.

THE YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER (Cypripedium Pubescens)

This beautiful orchid grows in swamps and moist woods in almost every part of Canada, is a great favorite with all lovers



LADY'S SLIPPER

of nature and often used in church decorations. The stem, which sometimes reaches a height of two feet, bears a pale yellow moccasin shaped flower, and this accounts for its common name, "Indian Moccasin."

Helping the Community

Fourth Prize Article in The Guide's Association Competition

By John Glambeck, President Queenstown Local U.F.A.

As to the question "How has your Association helped your community?" I think I can truthfully say that our local here of the U.F.A. has done a great deal of good. When we first organized, with sixteen members, five years ago this spring our local was looked upon as a joke. Most of the bigger farmers kept away from it for a while and tried to ridicule it, saying it was nonsensical to expect farmers to stick together for anything. But those few who first organized felt sure that if they could show the farmers that the U.F.A. organization would benefit them financially, if in no other way, they would stick all right. The outcome has proven that we were correct. Today practically every farmer in the Queenstown district belongs to the union. We now have upwards of 150 on the books of whom 58 have paid their dues since January 1 this year and it looks as if every new settler coming into the district loses little time in presenting his name for membership.

Far from the Railroad

Co-operative buying, where the union saves a good many dollars to its members, is no doubt the true reason for our large membership. Another thing that may have some bearing on it is perhaps that our district has been fortunate in crop raising. We have had some crop every year since the district was settled and been less troubled with frost and hail than many other districts. But then, in regard to co-operative buying we are very seriously handicapped in being so far from a railroad. Cluny, our nearest shipping point, is twenty miles away, and as there is no bank and only a couple of stores there, we have to go to Gleichen to transact most of our business and Gleichen is eight miles further. The distance to town is not our only trouble, but to get there we have to cross the Bow River on a ferry that can't run for several weeks both spring and fall on account of drifting ice, and in the fall when the farmers are trying to haul in their grain to meet their notes the jam at the ferry is a fright. Some days as many as sixty to eighty teams are waiting to cross at the same time.

Co-operation

But in spite of our transportation troubles we have bought flour, twine, wire, fence posts, apples, wood and other articles by the carload. Our members can also purchase, any time of the year and in any quantity, from the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator at Gleichen such articles as flour, feed, dried fruit, fresh fruit, fish, gopher poison, formaldehyde, etc., at very much lower prices than those charged in the local stores. At our last annual meeting we decided to issue yearly cards to our members which must be presented at the elevator when they buy anything. This plan has proved a big success in getting in dues. The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator has also proven a good thing to the farmers in our district as it has reduced prices in the local stores which formerly were sky high, and in shipping hogs to the market it has stirred up local buyers to pay better prices than formerly.

Our Association also makes it its business to take up and work out any local matter in the district and have been successful on several occasions.

Meetings are Successful

Our meetings are held every two weeks in winter and once a month during the busy season and are fairly well attended. The women in the district have their own association, The Ladies' Institute, but many of our meetings are attended by both the women and young people. In the month of December we hold our annual meeting which is the biggest affair of the season and the school house always proves too small, so a movement is now on foot to build a hall. At this annual gathering we try to have an outside speaker. We have a big supper, program and dance. In July every year we hold our picnic on the Bow River where there are fine woods. At this annual gathering the Cluny, Gleichen and other neighboring unions are invited and we have immense crowds. Here we also have a speaker, a good program of sports, dancing, etc., and this is a great day in which to gather

in new members and collect dues from old ones. Our local meetings are conducted according to the by-laws of the U.F.A. and general discussion usually takes place. We have no library, but encourage all our members to subscribe for The Guide. All our local schools here have good libraries.

Our Association has secured a good loading platform in Cluny and we have been trying for years to have the provincial government build a bridge across the Bow at Cluny. But in this we have not been successful, which proves that the farmers need some representation at Edmonton. In short, I believe that our union is doing good work and bringing the farmers together, teaching them to depend upon themselves, making them see that the farmers as a class are confronted by many problems that must be solved by themselves in united action. Co-operative buying on the one hand means dollars saved to every farmer, while co-operative selling will mean better prices for his products.

Independent Political Action Needed

Continued from Page 9

work now, but it should be very evident that this work will need to be multiplied exceedingly before any measure of Free Trade will be secured.

Love and Convert Them

Criticism is always odious, but it does seem to the writer that reformers often fail to grasp the true meaning of that great phrase "Love your enemies." We are too apt to regard everyone outside of our organizations as a foe to be avoided,

or combated, rather than a possible recruit for our forces. We ought to realize that we need every man we can win to accomplish our aims for the common good and we should go out of our way to win over those who are indifferent or opposed.

Money will be needed for such work as this. In the fight against the corn laws in Great Britain money was spent at the rate of \$5,000 per week. This money was principally subscribed by manufacturers who hoped to gain by Free Trade. As Cobden said, their slogan was, "Let us invest part of our property in order to save the rest from confiscation." Somewhat of the same spirit needs to be infused into the movement in this country. Any sensible farmer will insure his improvements against fire and his crop against hail, and it is only because he does not realize the importance of the matter that he does not insure the wealth he creates against the depredations of Special Privilege by persuading others to join with him in a mutual insurance company organized to send independent men to parliament to enact a policy of Free Trade.

The Anti-Corn Law Fight

History and experience teach us that some such body of men is necessary to accomplish reform. Cobden said of the anti-corn law movement: "We have refused to be bought by the Tories, we have kept aloof from the Whigs, and we will not join partnership with either the Radicals or the Chartists, but we hold out our hand ready to give it to all who are willing to advocate the total and immediate repeal of the corn and provision laws."

That Cobden thought parliament a very appropriate place from which to mold public opinion is evidenced by these words: "You speak with a loud voice when you are talking on the floor of the House, and if you have anything to say that hits hard, it is a very long whip and reaches all over the kingdom."

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with a.

One Man One Team

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles.

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Improved and Wild Lands in well settled districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

PRICE FROM **\$8** PER ACRE UPWARDS

EASY TERMS

Write for Particulars to

Robinson and Black
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We might with good hopes of speedy success model our fight here on the lines of the anti-corn law fight in Great Britain. It is necessary for some one to take the lead and natural that men should turn their eyes to the organized farmers for leadership in this fight. An election is coming, if not now yet it will come, and we should be prepared. As Dr. Bland said at Brandon some years ago: "O strong farmers, if ye but knew your strength." We look to you for action.

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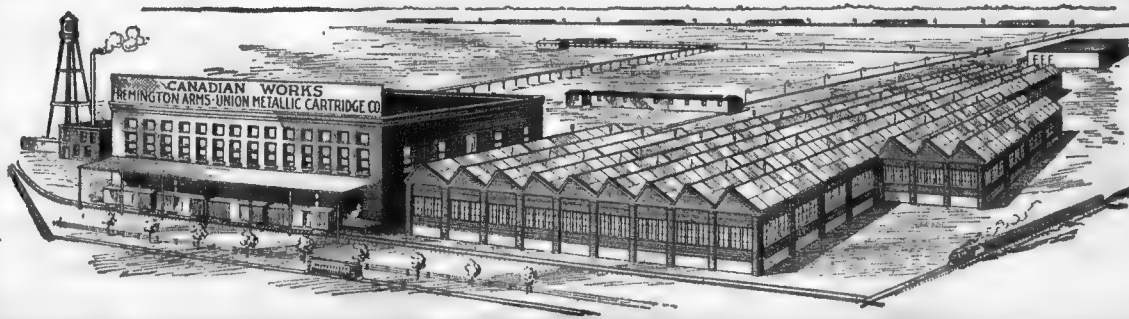
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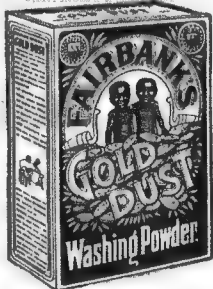
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That is why Gold Dust is the leading washing and cleaning powder in the world.



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GOLD DUST TWINS
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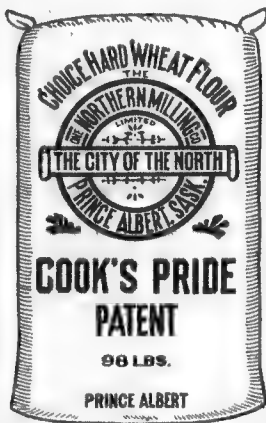
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There is a big demand for a reliable history of the war and after considerable searching The Guide has found one that will fill the needs of the average person. John Buchan, the well known Scotch author, is writing such a history in monthly volumes. He has begun at the beginning and gives the real causes of the war and the conditions in the warring countries. All the important engagements are described in detail. It is the kind of history that everyone will welcome. Field Marshal Lord Methuen describes this history as "the clearest and best description I have yet read." By reading these volumes any person may become fully informed on the greatest war the world ever saw.

It is well illustrated, including many maps, and is bound in red cloth with gold title. Size 7½x5½ inches. Six volumes are now ready. Each **.35**

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Vol. I.—From the beginning of the War to the fall of Namur.

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Vol. VI.—The campaign on the Nieuwen and the Narev, the struggle in the Carpathians, Neuve Chapelle, and the first attempt on the Dardanelles.

Other volumes will be published month by month.

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

PRIZES FOR STORIES

Well, children, it's been a beautiful summer, has it not? And now you are all going back to school and it will seem, I know, just a little bit hard to fit into the harness at first, but after all it would be a very stupid world if there were nothing to do but play, early and late.

For my part, I am rather glad you are starting to school again, for I know I shall get much better stories for the new competition, for it is a very queer truth that idle people can never find time to do anything.

But, speaking of the new competition, perhaps some of you don't know what it is all about. I want you to write a bright little story telling me which, of the wild things you have watched, seems to be best fitted by nature to get its living easily, to hide from or defeat its enemies, and to make itself a comfortable home. Tell the story of this insect, bird or animal as brightly as you can, and mail it by first post to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. The contest does not close until September 20, but it is better to be sure that it will arrive on time than sorry when it doesn't.

For the three best stories, three story books will be given as prizes, unless the prize winner prefers a nature book instead.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may try for a prize, and every new contributor will at least receive a membership card and one of our pretty maple leaf pins. We are anxious to have all the children who see this write a story, only please remember to write in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and to have one of your parents or your teacher certify that the story is your own work and the age given is correct.

DIXIE PATTON

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SQUIRREL FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel and the little squirrels lived in a big hollow tree 'way out in the woods. Their front door opened right on the ground, which was very nice indeed, as the roots of the tree made the prettiest little porch, where Mrs. Squirrel could sit with the children.

One morning Mr. Squirrel said to Mrs. Squirrel:

"I believe I'll go and see how Mr. Owl is. He's been quite sick for the last few days."

"Yes, indeed! I certainly would," said Mrs. Squirrel. So Mr. Squirrel put on his hat, took his cane and started off.

Mrs. Squirrel sat on the porch a few minutes with the children after he'd gone. All of a sudden she looked up, and saw that the sky had become very black, and that the wind was beginning to blow.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Squirrel, "I believe there's going to be a storm. We'd better be going in. I do hope Mr. Squirrel won't get wet."

So Mrs. Squirrel and the children went inside and shut the door, and then pulled down all the windows.

The rain came down hard for a while, then stopped all at once. Mrs. Squirrel thought she'd go out and see if Mr. Squirrel was coming. But when she tried to open the door it wouldn't open! She ran to the window and looked out, and what do you suppose had happened? The wind had blown a great big broken branch right in front of the door!

Mrs. Squirrel sat down and began to cry.

"What shall I do? Mr. Squirrel can't get in, and I can't get out. Boo hoo! hoo! hoo! hoo!"

Then the little squirrels saw her crying, and they began to cry too.

Now when Mr. Squirrel had started off to Mr. Owl's, he hadn't gone very far when he noticed that big black cloud.

"That looks like a bad storm," said Mr. Squirrel to himself; "I think I'll stop at Mr. Sparrow's until it is over."

So he went to Mr. Sparrow's and knocked, and Mr. Sparrow was very glad to see him.

As soon as the storm was over, Mr. Squirrel hurried home instead of going to Mr. Owl's, as he was afraid Mrs. Squirrel might be worried. And then, when he got there, he found that great big branch right in front of his door! He heard Mrs. Squirrel crying, and called to her not to be frightened, as he'd get it away somehow. Mr. Squirrel pulled and pulled, but he was so small, and it was such a big branch that he couldn't pull it away. Just then Mr. Rabbit walked up.

"What's the matter, Mr. Squirrel?"

"Oh, Mr. Rabbit!" said Mr. Squirrel, "this branch has fallen right in front of my door, and I can't get it away."

"Why, I'll help you," said Mr. Rabbit.

So Mr. Squirrel pulled, and Mr. Rabbit pulled, and they pulled, and pulled, and pulled, but they couldn't get that branch away.

"What's the matter?" said a voice behind them, and there stood Mr. 'Coon.

"Oh, Mr. 'Coon!" said Mr. Rabbit, "this branch has fallen right in front of Mr. Squirrel's door, and we can't get it away."

"Well, I'll help you," said Mr. 'Coon.

So Mr. Squirrel pulled, and Mr. Rabbit pulled, and Mr. 'Coon pulled, and they pulled, and pulled, and pulled, but they couldn't get that branch away.

"Dear me, what's the trouble?" They turned around, and there stood Mr. 'Possum.

"Oh, Mr. 'Possum!" said Mr. 'Coon, "this branch has fallen right in front of Mr. Squirrel's door, and we can't get it away."

"I'll help, too," said Mr. 'Possum.

So Mr. Squirrel pulled, and Mr. Rabbit pulled, and Mr. 'Coon pulled, and Mr. 'Possum pulled, and they pulled, and pulled, and pulled so hard that the branch gave way, but it knocked them all over backward. Well, Mr. Squirrel picked himself up, and Mr. 'Coon pulled, and Mr. 'Possum pulled, and they pulled, and pulled, and pulled so hard that the branch gave way, but it knocked them all over backward. Well, Mr. Squirrel picked himself up, and Mr. 'Coon pulled, and Mr. 'Possum pulled, and they pulled, and pulled, and pulled so hard that the branch gave way, but it knocked them all over backward. Well, Mr. Squirrel picked himself up, but Mr. 'Possum was so fat he couldn't get up. The others stood around and laughed at him; then they all helped him up.

Mr. Squirrel invited them all into the house, and Mrs. Squirrel gave them the best nut pudding with chestnut sauce that they had even eaten. Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel and the little squirrels thanked Mr. Rabbit, and Mr. 'Coon, and Mr. 'Possum again and again for helping to move the branch; and when their visitors left, the entire squirrel family stood on the porch to wave good-by to them.—By Julia Johnson in St. Nicholas Magazine.

THE SUMMER BATTLE

The tender vegetables cry,
"Alas! alas! what do we spy?
Armies of weeds our ranks assail,
Our courage is of no avail!"
Sir Beet so brave is faint of heart,
E'en stout Old Squash may give a start
When tough Lord Burdock joins the throng
And tall Sir Mullein strides along.
"Help! Help!" they call in voices loud,
"Some ally join us 'gainst this crowd!"
And at the cry there cometh, lo!
The Man, the great Man with the Hoe!
Now turns the tide of battle quick,
The weeds fly fast and dare not stick,
As all join in the charge so grand;
The cantaloupes now have some sand,
The merry corn its tassel waves,
And says, "We never shall be slaves";
And every little radish red,
Jumps up and dances in its bed.

St. Nicholas Magazine

NO WAVES FOR FATHER

A young mother who still considers marcel waves the most fashionable way of dressing the hair, was at work on the job.

The precocious child was crouched on its father's lap, the baby fingers now and then sliding over papa's smooth and glossy pate.

"No waves for you, father," remarked the little one. "You're all beach."

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Write us now for prices on any
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Engines, Cream Separators,
Manure Spreaders, Etc.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.
WM. GALLOWAY CO. OF CANADA
Dept. 11 LIMITED Winnipeg

The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

September and October are the months for pickling. With a few vegetables, a little spice and vinegar it is amazing what a variety one can have, and at a comparatively small cost.

Watermelon Rind Pickles

Watermelon rind makes a very tasty sweet pickle, and is especially good with cold meat.

Pare and cut in strips the rind of a melon. Put the rind to cook in boiling water, using half a level teaspoon of salt to each quart of water, and cook until it becomes transparent. Drain off the water, put the rind into a sweet pickle and boil half an hour. A good sweet pickle for above is made as follows:

Sweet Pickle

Make a syrup of two pounds sugar to one quart cider vinegar, one teaspoonful cloves, two teaspoons cinnamon, one grated nutmeg. Put spices in muslin bags.

This sweet pickle serves equally well for crab apples, peaches, plums or other fruit. Drop the fruit in the syrup and boil until tender.

Apple and Tomato Pickles

Four and a half pounds tomatoes, 4½ pounds apples, 1½ quarts vinegar, 4 pounds brown sugar, 1 ounce (3 table-spoons) cinnamon, 1 tablespoonful all-spice, 1 tablespoonful cloves. Put spices in cheesecloth bags. Quarter apples, stick a few whole cloves in each piece. Let vinegar boil with spice and sugar, put in fruit and boil until tender. The tomatoes will take longer to cook than the apples, so must be put in first.

Sweet Tomato Pickle

There is probably no more popular pickle than one made from tomato and onions, and made moderately sweet. Slice green tomatoes and onions, using about 8 pounds of onions to a bushel of tomatoes. Put in layers in a stone jar, sprinkle with salt as you put them in. Let stand over night and in the morning drain, and if too salt soak for a few minutes in cold water. Drain and put in kettle. Add enough cider vinegar to barely cover tomatoes. Have ready several spice bags, containing cinnamon, all spice and cloves, in the following proportions: 3 tablespoonfuls cinnamon, 2 tablespoonfuls cloves, 1 tablespoonful allspice. Add brown sugar, about 3 pounds to each peck of pickles—more if desired—and 1 ounce white mustard seed. Put these together and cook slowly for two or three hours, or until tomatoes are tender. Bottle and seal.

Mixed Pickles

These mustard pickles are excellent with corned beef, pork or ham. One quart of cucumbers cut small, 1 quart of green tomatoes, 1 quart small onions, 6 green peppers, 3 heads of celery, 2 heads of cauliflower. Cover with one cup salt, let stand twenty-four hours and drain. Add fresh water and scald on stove until tender. Drain, add the following dressing, boil for ten minutes and bottle:

Dressing for Pickles

Five tablespoonfuls dry mustard, 1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup flour mixed with a little cold vinegar, ½ teaspoon cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoon turmeric. Stir to a smooth paste, pour into one quart boiling vinegar. Stir until smooth, pour over pickles and boil slowly for ten minutes, being careful not to burn. If vinegar is very strong add a little water.

Medley Pickles

One can use a little of almost everything in the garden in this and the result is very good. One and a half medium sized cucumbers, one-third the amount of green tomatoes, one-third as much—by bulk—of string beans as cucumbers, one-third as much—by bulk—of small white onions as cucumbers, one-third as much celery as beans, 3 slices of red peppers, 3 slices of green peppers, 1 cup vinegar, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon white mustard seed. Prepare a weak vinegar, cook vegetables in this and drain. Arrange in jars. Boil the sugar, vinegar, salt and mustard seed together and pour over pickles and cover.

Chili Sauce

Chili sauce is a welcome addition to the winter supply. It is good with hot or cold meat. A little added to a stew gives it a pleasing flavor.

One peck ripe tomatoes, 3 pounds brown sugar, one quart of small onions, 1 bunch of celery, 3 pints of vinegar, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful black pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls mustard, two-thirds cup of salt. Mix the spices with the sugar, add the vinegar and salt, chop the tomatoes, onions and celery, mix with the other ingredients. Put on fire and boil one hour, put in bottles, cork and set away.

Tomato Catsup

The catsup we buy in the market is usually colored. Home-made spiced catsup is darker in color.

Wash a bushel of tomatoes, cut into bits without peeling, cook gently—stirring often—for forty-five minutes, press thru a sieve. Return this pulp to the fire and boil slowly, stirring frequently, until it is reduced to 1½ gallons. Add one-half pound granulated sugar, one-half pound salt, one ounce ground all-spice, two ounces mustard, one ounce ginger, one level teaspoonful cayenne pepper, and, if liked, six cloves of garlic. Stir until well mixed. Boil and stir the catsup for thirty minutes.

Chili Sauce No. 2

Twelve medium sized ripe tomatoes, 1 pepper finely chopped, 1 onion finely chopped, 2 cups vinegar, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 tablespoonful salt, 2 teaspoons cloves, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 2 teaspoons allspice, 2 teaspoons grated nutmeg. Peel tomatoes and slice. Put in preserving kettle with remaining ingredients. Heat slowly and let simmer for 1½ hours.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle

These are much like the pickles made from melon rind. Cut cucumbers in halves lengthwise. Cover with alum water, allowing two level teaspoonfuls powdered alum to one quart water. Heat gradually to boiling point, then let stand on back of range for two hours. Remove from alum water and chill in ice water. Make a syrup by boiling five minutes two pounds sugar, one pint vinegar and two tablespoonfuls whole cloves and stick cinnamon tied in a piece of muslin. Ground spices will do if the whole ones are not available. Add cucumbers and cook ten minutes.

Green Cucumber Pickles

Wash cucumbers—small ones are best—make a brine strong enough to float an egg. Put cucumber in brine, leave two or three days. Boil some vinegar to which has been added a little sugar, some whole pickle spices and a teaspoonful of powdered alum. Drain brine from cucumbers, put in jars and pour hot vinegar over. For three successive days drain vinegar off, boil and pour over cucumbers again. On the third day use fresh vinegar and spices. Bottle. Omit the alum in the final vinegar.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

A MOST HELPFUL PAPER

Dear Miss Stocking:—The last meeting of the Idaleen Association was held at the home of Mrs. Sinclair. Twelve members responded to roll call. The annual concert held on June 3 had been a success financially. After some discussion it was decided to donate five dollars each to the Belgian Relief Fund and the Red Cross Society, and also to write to Miss Stocking for information regarding the help that the Women Grain Growers are giving to the Red Cross Society. Arrangements were made for a new table and cupboard for the schoolhouse.

The topic for the afternoon, "Canning and Preserving," was taken by Mrs. Cutler. Each sentence set forth clearly a clever idea, and it might also be added that at the close each member wished she might have the pleasure of going home with the paper safe in her possession for future reference.

After partaking of the lunch provided by the hostess, the meeting adjourned.

MRS. A. C. HENDERSHOT,
Sec., Idaleen W.G.G.A.

I am glad to welcome Idaleen to the ranks of Red Cross workers. There is a great amount of work that our members can do.

—E. A. S.

OSAGE BRANCH ACTIVE

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Osage Women Grain Growers' Association was organized March 6. At our first meeting we decided upon topics for discussion and appointed leaders to read papers at our next meeting. Mrs. Shoeman very kindly offered us a paper on poultry. Also each member was to come well stocked with her own ideas. Marketing of eggs and butter at Regina was also spoken of. The meeting was well enjoyed by all.

March 13, new business was taken up in the idea of a rest room. The president, Mrs. Butterfield, was asked to meet our lumberman and try to find out the cost of a small room. Mrs. Shoeman not being present, her paper on poultry, was read by Mrs. McFarland. The paper was more than enjoyed, after which it was asked for by lady visitors of the Homemakers Club who were present at this meeting. These ladies were willing to co-operate with us in the rest room idea. This meeting, like the other, was very interesting. A committee was appointed to ask our local doctor to speak at our next meeting, at which the topic under discussion would be, "Hints on Home Nursing." Each member was to ask and find out just what help we could expect for our rest room. Our members turned out well at this meeting, also quite a few visitors.

March 26 the meeting was held at the school house in Osage. The ladies reported no success in raising funds for rest room. At this meeting the members seemed to think that we had better let our rest room rest for the present, as everyone was very blue because of no rain and the looks of a poor crop. Our lumberman was very kind at this meeting. He had laid out plans for our rest room and estimated the cost for same. Our new topic, "Home Nursing," was then taken up. The president read a paper that we had received from the agricultural department. This paper was very interesting and the different questions and answers that came up made the meeting very long, so the members asked for the same paper to be read and talked over again at the next meeting.

MRS. F. W. BUTTERFIELD,
Pres., Osage W.G.G.

We are very appreciative of the splendid report sent in by the president of the Osage Women Grain Growers, and will be pleased to publish the remainder in next week's columns. Osage has set a splendid example in asking

the local doctor to lecture on a health topic.—E.A.S.

WAR RELIEF WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—We held our meeting on June 24 at the home of Mrs. Peterson. We had two visitors present, Nurse Peterson, of Regina, and Mrs. Stanley, of Moose Jaw. The president reported having seen the Red Cross Society in Moose Jaw re bringing work out, but as the society is not giving any work out at present, money being needed the most, it was decided to have a booth at the annual picnic on July 12 and raise funds in aid of the Red Cross. A letter was also read asking for support of the Belgian Relief Fund. It was decided to contribute to this fund if possible. Another new member joined our ranks.

Mrs. Peterson provided afternoon tea, which was fully appreciated, as it was a very hot day.

NELLIE DEALEY,

Sec., Red Lake Women's Section

We thank the secretary of Red Lake for her promptness in reporting, and wish the association every success in their philanthropic work.—E.A.S.

Dear Miss Stocking:—The meeting of the Eyebrow Women Grain Growers for June was held at the home of Mrs. Cornish on the 18th. It was well attended, there being seventeen members present and several visitors. We are still increasing our membership. The roll call was answered with favorite quotations. The topic for the afternoon was fruit preserving, and we took orders for fruit, as we are sending away co-operatively for it.

Arrangements were made for a town social, to be held at the home of one of our members on July 2, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross Society. The day being so cold and stormy we had to alter it into a supper, which we held in town. The admission was 25 cents, and we cleared seventeen dollars.

On July 22 we hope to hear Miss Van Alstyne, secretary of the provincial equal franchise board, speak on woman suffrage. We are combining with the W.C.T.U. here in getting her. After the business of the meeting was over a pleasant lunch was served.

EDITH TAYLOR,

Sec., Eyebrow W.G.G.

Eyebrow is truly a progressive club with varied interests. The step taken in co-operation is especially commendable. Not only does such action mean a saving in money, but it tends to bring out a neighborhood spirit of helpfulness.—E.A.S.

NEWS FROM LUNDEEN

Dear Miss Stocking:—This being the first letter to you regarding the Women Grain Growers of Lundeen, a few remarks would give you an idea of what we are doing. We have a membership of twenty, and are expecting more in the near future. We hold our meetings on the last Thursday of each month at the homes of members. We held our regular meeting at the home of Mrs. E. C. Swanson, on July 29. An interesting paper was given on poultry raising, and a helpful discussion followed. Orders for fruit were taken. A motion was made that we write Miss Stocking for information regarding the work that the Women Grain Growers are doing to assist the Red Cross Society. It was decided to discuss canning and preserving at the next meeting. After lunch, which was kindly provided by the hostess, the meeting adjourned.

MRS. EMIL RUNQUIST,
Sec., Lundeen W.S.G.G.

Lundeen is deserving of praise for the splendid start they have made in their club work. It is pleasant to note that they have taken up the idea of co-operation in buying fruit. We shall be glad to receive frequent reports from that enterprising association.—E.A.S.

SASKATOON EXHIBITION

The twenty-ninth annual exhibition was held at Saskatoon from August 2 to 6. In spite of the depressing influence of the war, the show this year was a decided success. Weather conditions were perfect and had much to do with the success of the show from the spectators' standpoint. Altho all the exhibits which were competing at the other large summer fairs did not include Saskatoon in their circuit, many of the prominent ones did compete and the livestock exhibit was the unquestioned feature of the fair. Saskatoon may be justly classed as included in the major Western summer fair circuit and the management, by paying just a little more attention to the exhibitors' comfort, such as the printing of a catalog of livestock entries, could easily make their fair one of the best in the West. The judges were as follows: Clydesdales—F. Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Percherons and Suffolk Punch—R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask.; Shorthorns and Herefords—Capt. Thos. E. Robson, London, Ont.; Aberdeen-Angus—J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Dairy Cattle—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; Sheep—A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.; Hogs—Prof. Shaw, Saskatoon.

Horses

There was a very creditable showing by local exhibitors in the Clydesdale classes and altho the horses were not in such show fit as those at the other fairs, the quality of the whole exhibit was very creditable. B. F. Bray, Foam Lake, exhibited in "Dunure Brand" the first prize aged stallion and champion. Other exhibitors were R. W. Caswell, W. C. Sutherland, W. McKay, Saskatoon; D. Caswell, Asquith; Graham and Straughan, Vonda; Wm. Carscadden, Clark's Crossing, and Thos. Wallace, Tregarva. Female championship went to "Princess Carruchan," now owned by Jas. Dougan, Condie.

Percherons made a particularly strong line up. Upper Bros., North Portal and Calgary; C. D. Roberts and Sons, Osborne, Man.; J. Herman, Nutana, and J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, all had very worthy specimens of this breed on show. The first prize aged stallion "Konfluence," owned by Herman, was placed champion, and female championship naturally went to the well known geld mare, "Rosine," owned by C. D. Roberts and Sons.

Stanley Harrison, Qu'Appelle, was the only exhibitor of Shires. J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, won all the Belgian prizes with four horses, and the Arm River Stock Farm, with the same exhibit as was at Regina, created a very favorable impression with their exhibit of Suffolk Punch horses.

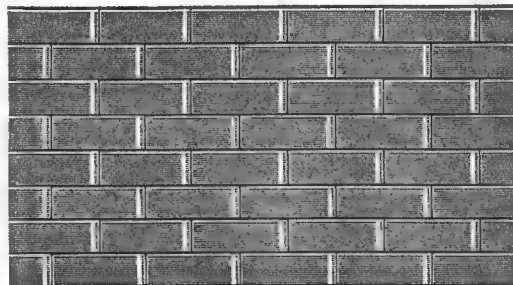
Cattle

In Shorthorns substantially the same awards were made to the four tip-top show herds which are competing in this year's Western fair circuit. J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Auld Bros., Guelph, Ont., and Yule and Bowes, Calgary, were the exhibitors. Watts two-year-old bull, "Gainford Perfection," was champion male and his two-year-old heifer, "Silver Queen," was champion female.

The herds of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, again competed for honors in the Angus classes and the judge caused some ring side comment by changing the placing in several classes. Most outstanding was that of putting McGregor's unbeaten cow, "Key of Heather," into second place. Champion bull was McGregor's "Evreux of Harviestoun" and champion female was Bowman's "E. P. Rosebud 15th."

Herefords were largely the same as at Regina, altho L. O. Clifford had the misfortune to lose "Patra Fairfax," his best female at Regina. Pege had the champion bull and Chapman won most of the reds in females, including the championship. J. H. and W. E. Elliot, of Irma, Alta., were unchallenged in Red Polls, and Rowland Ness' famous De Winton herd of Ayrshires, was without other competitors. There were three good herds of Holsteins on exhibit, namely, those of Jos. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.; Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., and G. T. Prowse, Ostrander, Ont. Junior champion bull was Laycock's "Bonnie Brae Palestine." Grand champion bull was G. Bevington's "Count Tensen A." "Molly of Bayham," owned by Prowse, was senior champion female, with "Kathleen Fancy de Kol," owned by Bevington, as junior champion female.

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**Sheep and Swine**

Berkshires were represented by good herds from S. Dolson and Sons, Norval Station, Ont.; Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man., and Andrew Davidson, Watrous. Dolson had the big end of the winnings. John Maurer, Clive, Alta., had no competition in Duroc Jerseys, and in Tamworths Dolson also showed alone. A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka, Man., took everything in Yorkshires except a third in the boar under six months class, and a fourth in the sow under six months class. Three prizes went to J. Schmitter, Nutana. In Poland Chinas the strong herd of F. H. Weincke, Stony Mountain, Man., met good competition in the local herd of J. M. Welker, Sutherland, who, showing for the first time, succeeded in winning first and second in the sow and litter, first in the boar under six months, first in aged sows, and first in sow and litter. A hard class to judge was the sweepstakes class, which brought out a first class string of all breeds of both sexes. The judge finally picked on McDonald's Yorkshire boar as the most valuable animal, reserve going to Dolson's champion Tamworth sow.

The sheep pens were filled with the same flocks seen at Regina, with a small supplement of local stuff. Oxfords went undisputed to Arkell and Sons, Ont.; Suffolk Downs to Bowman, Guelph,

Ont.; Leicesters to Herbert Smith, Camrose, and Shropshires to R. McEwen, of Brantford, Ont., with one or two small prizes to M. Schwetter, Nutana.

FLAX MACHINERY

The Guide has received a number of inquiries from farmers who have flax regarding machinery for the harvesting and preparation of the flax straw for fibre. On this subject Louis Hartvigsen, Regina, writes: "The flax pulling machines have to be imported from San Francisco and it will be impossible to obtain them in time for this year's crop. The flax may be cut with a mower, as close to the ground as possible, or better still pulled by children or by Indians by hand. The flax straw breaking machines and the scutching machines will be on the market in Western Canada this fall."

CARE OF THE UDDER

Many good cows are lost to a useful life on the dairy farm by the neglect of a little necessary care at a critical time. This is particularly true of heifers and extra heavy milkers. Sometimes it is true of mediocre cows that have been fed too stimulating foods for a time prior to freshening. Under normal conditions the udder of the cow

should not require special attention, but the farther we get from natural conditions and the more we incline to forced production the greater the likelihood of trouble.

A cold cement floor, cold ground, bruising of the udder, sudden chills, etc., are some of the external causes of udder trouble. The preventative remedies can be easily applied. But should the udder become congested or inflamed just before or after calving, immediate steps should be taken to effect a cure. Fomentations with hot water several times a day, a gentle massage with the fingers, and the application of warm lard will help to alleviate the trouble. The rubbing should be towards the milk veins, so as to get the blood away from the udder if possible. A dram or two of saltpeter once or twice daily is also said to assist. In very severe cases, of course, the veterinary should be called, as it is poor economy to risk the life of usefulness of a good producer. For mild cases of udder trouble the average dairyman should be competent to treat, and with a little observation it should be possible to develop a little skill in treating such troubles.—I. B. Henderson.

A National ministry has been formed in New Zealand consisting of five government and five opposition members.

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kets shortly. We can
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to all consignments

209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 28, 1915)

Wheat—Fairly active throughout the week, feeling was rather unsettled and the tone today was hardly steady. Cash new wheat closed today at 96½ as against 102½ last Saturday. October wheat closed today at 90½, this being a decline from price of a week ago of 4½ cents. This drop was influenced by the unusually fine condition of the spring wheat crop here and in the U. S. ¶Advices indicate that foreign and United Kingdom demand will be slow for a time until the European grown wheat stocks show signs of reducing. The European crop summary shows no material improvement nor does the Argentine report, accounts coming from France, Russia and Buenos Ayres being unfavorable. Reports from the Balkan States are highly satisfactory. Canadian wheat is expected to be offered freely and with a large spring wheat crop in the U. S., conditions at present would certainly justify even a further decrease in values.

Oats—Further decline occurred during the week, cash oats having dropped from 50½ to 47 cents. October oats were quoted last Saturday at 37½ and the close today is 35½. Weather over most of the States was fair, with a chance of showers in some places. Our own weather conditions have been for the most part favorable for a large harvest of oats.

Barley—Practically nothing doing so far, a few cars of new barley received for which a fair premium over cash price has been received. There is no demand from malting houses, as the quantity coming forward does not warrant them running their houses. Spot 3 C.W. barley quoted today at 47 cents, as against 50½ last Saturday. October barley today 48½ cents.

Flax—Spot 1 N.W.C. flax last Saturday was 137 and today's close is 142½. October flax 144½ today as against 140 a week ago. Fair demand has sprung up. No pressure on local market, as acreage this year in Canada was small.

Rye—Prices weaker, No. 2 on track at Duluth was sold at from 97 to 98½ cents today, No. 3 at from 94½ to 96 cents, and No. 4 at from 90 to 94 cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 24.....	93	92½	98½
Aug. 25.....	93½	93½	99½
Aug. 26.....	93½	93½	99½
Aug. 27.....	93½	93½	99½
Aug. 28.....	93½	93½	99½
Aug. 29.....	93½	93½	99½
Aug. 30.....	93½	93½	99½
Week ago.....	94½	94	99½
Year ago.....	114½	115½	122½
Oats—			
Aug. 24.....	37½	Sept. 50	
Aug. 25.....	38	Sept. 47½	
Aug. 26.....	37½	Sept. 47½	
Aug. 27.....	35½	Sept. 46½	
Aug. 28.....	35½		
Aug. 29.....	34½		
Aug. 30.....	35		
Week ago.....	38		
Year ago.....	52½	51	
Flax—			
Aug. 24.....	139½		
Aug. 25.....	142½		
Aug. 26.....	148		
Aug. 27.....	142		
Aug. 28.....	144½	144	
Aug. 29.....	145½	146	
Aug. 30.....	139½		
Week ago.....	143	144	146

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Aug. 28)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.26½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, transit	1.24½
No. 1 hard wheat, 8 cars	1.24
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.23½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.23½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.13½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, arr. Sept. 15	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1.37½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.18½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smut, tough	1.05½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.18
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. arr. Sept. 10	1.26½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.25
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.20½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, arr. Aug.	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.18
No. 3 wheat, part car, old	1.15½
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.25½

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, wild peas and cockle	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, cockle and wild peas	1.05½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.05½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, barley	1.10½
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	.95½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.08
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car, old	1.05½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, old	1.27½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.20½
Durum wheat, 1 car, 4,000 bu. quick arr.	1.01
Durum wheat, 1 car, 2,000 bu. arr.	1.03½
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars, in transit	1.08
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars, mixed	1.05½
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	1.00
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	.99½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.76½
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	.79
No. 5 corn, part car, mixed	.70½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, run	.76
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car, run	.76
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	.76½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.76
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, new	.34
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.34
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, new	.34
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.32½
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.31
Sample grade white oats, 3 cars	.35½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.33
No. 3 white oats, 50,000 bu., 60 day del.	.33
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.33½
Sample grade white oats, 1 car	.35
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars, heavy	.33
No. 2 white oats, 1 car, arr.	.33
Sample grade white oats, 1 car, old	.36
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, old	.33½
No. 3 white oats, 6 cars, Sept. del.	.33
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.94
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.95
No. 2 rye, 1 car, transit	.92
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.93
Sample grade barley, 1 car, arrive	.58
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.55
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	.54
Sample grade barley, 5 cars	.51
Sample grade barley, 10 cars	.52
Sample grade barley, 3 cars	.55
Sample grade barley, part car	.53
Sample grade barley, part car	.55
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.52
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	.56
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	.53

No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.55
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.57
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.55½
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.55½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.54½
No. 4 barley, 2 cars, new	.58
No. 4 barley, 1 car, heating	.50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.60
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.53
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.58
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.50
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, seedy, oats, old	.52
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, new, blk. oats	.53½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.65
No. 1 flax, sacks	1.65
No. 2 flax, part car	1.65

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, August 27, 1915:	
WHEAT	
This Year	Last Year
1 hard.....	525.00
1 Nor.....	70,762.10
2 Nor.....	103,070.40
3 Nor.....	59,884.30
No. 4.....	40,577.00
Others.....	63,640.00
This week ..	338,459.40
Last week ..	362,787.40
Decrease ..	24,328.00

Oats	
This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.....	330.30
2 C.W.....	4,236.00
3 C.W.....	16,706.33
Ex. 1 Fd.....	6,898.22
Others.....	81,444.07
This week ..	109,618.24
Last week ..	165,386.17
Decrease ..	55,769.27

Barley	
This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.....	4,887.47
2 C.W.....	18,212.34
3 C.W.....	4,968.16
Feed.....	8,987.25
Others.....	687.27
This week ..	28,756.28
Last week ..	34,717.21
Decrease ..	5,960.41

Flaxseed	
This Year	Last Year
1 N.W.C.....	803,871.28
2 C.W.....	198,971.21
Others.....	9,451.25
3 C.W.....	10,238.07
This week ..	1,112,530.25
Last week ..	1,151,779.53
Decrease ..	39,249.28

SHIPMENTS	
Wheat	Oats
1915 (lake) ..	126,432
(rail) ..	41,903
1914 (lake) ..	447,021
(rail) ..	77,295

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY	
Wheat	Oats
Week ending August 27, 1915:	
Ft. William and Pt. Wheat	109,616
Arthur Ter.....	338,459
In vessels in Can.	
Ter. Harbors.....	2,010,950
At Buffalo and Dul.	708,090
Total.....	2,349,409
Total this week ..	2,349,409
Total last week ..	2,140,700
Total last year ..	5,897,254

INSPECTIONS	
Wheat	Oats
For the week ended August 21:	
Wheat.....	240
Oats.....	73
Barley.....	14
Flax.....	8
Screenings.....	1
Total.....	336

Winnipeg, August 30.—There are today 135 cars in sight for inspection.	
Winnipeg, August 30.—There are today 135 cars in sight for inspection.	

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 28, were:	
Cash Grain	Winnipeg Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$0.96½ \$1.20½
2 Nor. wheat.....	.94½ 1.17
3 Nor. wheat.....	.94 1.12
3 white oats.....	.48 .33½
Barley.....	40-47 47-63
Flax, No. 1.....	1.42½ 1.68½
Futures—	
Oct. wheat.....	.90½ Sept. .95½
Dec. wheat.....	.90½ .94½
May wheat.....	.96½ .99½

DROP IN FLOUR

Winnipeg, August 30.—The price of flour will be reduced 70 cents per barrel today. No. 1 Patents, which are now \$7 per barrel, will be reduced to \$6.30.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, August 28.—A much larger run than expected on a Saturday lowered hogs 5 to 10 cents in spite of a good demand. The grade of cattle was good and the market active at steady prices. Sheep were in good demand and prices held steady.

South St. Paul, August 28.—Horizontal price depressions to the extent of 35 to 50 cents for fat cattle, draggy and poor demand for all but good to choice stock and feeding sorts, advances of 25 to 30 cents for hogs and of 15 to 60 cents for sheep and lambs, were the main features of livestock trade here during the week. Supply conditions largely determined the fluctuations noted in the various departments, but the usual significance attached to outside developments, which were of mixed character.

Northwestern cattle growers on both sides of the international boundary cut loose with the heaviest contributions of the season, their shipments being in excess of trade requirements and thereby furnishing buyers with the arguments necessary to get substantial price discounts. Canadian and Dakota stuff figured very prominently on the Monday session and gave the native grades considerable competition on late days as well.

Everything to which packers had access was of grassy grade, so that quotations on the choice, dry-fed beef material were of nominal importance only. The top steer class was made up of a limited number of beefs, mainly the better Canadian and Dakota sorts, which brought \$8 to \$8.40, but these were largely outnumbered by the common to pretty fair steers salable from the former figure to \$6.

The international money situation growing out of the war necessities of European countries and whereby foreign exchange rates have been depressed materially, is credited with having obstructed meat exports from this country and constituted a factor of importance to stockmen throughout the United States.

Porker supplies continued light as usual at this season. The market early displayed a healthy tone and all kinds moved up several notches. The late spread of sales was from \$6.25 to \$7.65, with light bacon droves above \$7 and mixed and heavy sorts on the lower levels.

There was little expansion of sheep and lamb supplies and no rangers appeared. Lambs worked up to an \$8.75 top and handyweight ewes to \$5.50, with other sorts in line. Few stock and feeding offerings or good breeding ewes showed up and numerous orders for those kinds accumulated.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.—With larger supplies of cattle and slow trade the market at Birkenhead this week has shown signs of weakness. Quotations, however, cannot yet be reduced. Irish steers and heifers making 20 cents per pound, sinking the offal, with qualities as high as 22 cents chilled. Beef has been in bigger supply and has dropped considerably, both North and South American making 16 cents per pound for sides.

Toronto, August 25.—A comparatively large run of cattle came into the local yards today. Owing to the large number of medium and common animals, sales were slow and prices weak. A few good steers sold up to \$8, but the bulk of the beef sold half a dollar under that figure. Bulls are off from 50 to 75 cents on the previous week's prices. Fat cows were in fair demand. Cannery and cutters were wanted at from \$4 to \$5, and many were handled.

Hogs continue steady owing to medium size shipments; \$9.15 to \$9.40, off cars, depending on distance animals were shipped, was the price. Calgary, August 28.—The livestock department

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 24 to August 30 inclusive

WHEAT																						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
Date	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.														
Aug. 24	98	96	..	..	..	..	..	46½	45½	45	44	42	40½	46½	41½	41½	41½	137½	134½	..	..												
25	100	98	..	..	..	..	..	47½	47	47	44½	43	41½	43½	41	41	41	140	137	..	..												
26	99½	97½	..	..	..	..	..	47½	47	47	44½	43	41½	43½	41	41	41	146	143	..	..												
27	96½	94½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	137	..	..												
28	96½	94½	..	..	..	..	..	49	48	48	46	44	47	43	40	40	40	142½	139½	..	..												
30	94½	92½	..	..	..	..	..	35½	33	33	32	31	47	43	40	40	40	143½	140½	..	..												
Week ago	99½	97½	..	..	..	..	..	45	44	44	44	41	51	47	42½	42½	42½	137½	133½	..	..												
Year ago	115½	113½	111½	102½	94½	..	..	53	51	51	51	50	61½	59½	58½	56½	56½	140	137	..	..												

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	August 30	Year Ago	August 25	August 28	August 28	August 28		August 30	Year Ago	August 27	August 28	August 20	August 28
Cattle	\$ c o c	\$ c o c	\$ c o c	\$ c o c	\$ c o c	\$ c o c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers,	6.75-7.00	7.25-7.40	8.30-8.85	.....	6.00-10.15	5.00-9.50	Fancy dairy	19c-21c	22c	30c	.....	22½c	23c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	6.75-7.00	8.00-8.30	\$6.75	6.00-10.15	5.00-9.50	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	25c	25c	20c	20c
Fair to good butcher steers							Good round lots	18c-19c	17c-18c	20c	18c-20c	18c-20c	17c
and heifers	5.50-6.00	6.15-6.40	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.50	6.00-10.15	5.00-9.50	Eggs (per doz.)						
Best fat cows	5.25-5.75	5.50-5.75	6.75-7.10	5.25-5.50	3.60-8.75	4.75-7.00	Strictly new laid	17c	19c-20c	30c-35c	25c	22c	20c
Medium cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.00	6.00-6.50	.....	3.60-8.75	4.75-7.00	Potatoes						
Common cows	6.00-6.25	3.50-3.75	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.25	3.60-8.75	4.75-7.00	In sacks, per bushel, new	40c	70c-75c	.....	50c	75c	45c
Choice heifers	5.75-6.25	.....	8.00-8.40	5.50-6.00	.....	.....	Milk and Cream						
Best bulls	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.50	6.90-7.00	\$7.00	.....	3.50-5.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	30c	26c-28c	.....	32c-33c	27½c
Common and medium bulls	4.25-4.75	4.50-5.00	6.00-6.50	.....	.....	5.25-7.50	Cream for butter-making						
Best feeding steers	5.50-6.00	.....	6.50-7.30	5.40-5.60	.....	4.50-6.75	purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	22c	23c	20c-24c	.....	.....	.....
Best stooker steers	4.25-5.75	.....	6.50-7.00	.....	.....	.....	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.65	44c per lb. of butter-fat	.....	.....	.....
Best milkers and springers							Live Poultry						
(each)	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$70-\$90	\$65-\$70	.....	.....	Spring Chickens	8c	.....	12c	25c-50c each	14c-15c	.....
Common milkers and springers							Fowl	10c	.....	9c	25c-50c	11c	.....
(each)	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$55	\$55-\$60	.....	.....	Ducks	12c	.....	12c	30c-50c	12c	.....
Hogs							Geese .....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.00	12c	.....
Choice hogs	\$8.75-\$9.00	\$8.75-\$9.00	\$9.15-\$9.40	\$8.25	\$7.45-\$8.00	\$7.60	Turkeys	13c-11c	.....	14c	.....	13c	.....
Heavy sows	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$7.75	.....	.....	\$6.40-\$7.75	.....	Hay (per ton)						
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$15	.....	.....	\$20	.....
Sheep and Lambs			Spring				No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9	.....	\$12	\$13
Choice lambs	\$8.00	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$9.00-\$9.25	\$7.50-\$7.75	\$8.25-\$9.40	\$5.00-\$8.25	No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$18-\$19	\$14	.....	.....	.....
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$7.00	\$6.65-\$7.70	\$5.00-\$7.00	No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$9

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Sample Market

Sample selling is just a commonsense way of selling anything. Every car is graded and weighed by government officials, but if the grain will sell for more on sample than on grade, you get it. Every car gets the same personal attention you would give it if you were here yourself.

BOLE GRAIN COMPANY - Fort William, Ont.

Something More from McBean Bros.

Owing to present peculiar world conditions, our usual yearly grain letter will not be issued until September. In the meantime farmers need not look for any big decline in prices, and they might easily go higher, but of course heavy receipts may depress prices for a short time. Ship your grain to us and we will make you big advances on each car of wheat, oats, flax or barley. If prices are too low at time of shipment, we will make you the advance and hold the grain until such time as you are ready to sell. Farmers on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways ship to Fort William, and on the Canadian Northern to Port Arthur. "Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg," so that we can look after the grading. NOTE—Hold your flax.

McBean Bros.

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARMERS—YOU SURE NEED THIS!

Diamond Dust Razor Sharpener

NEW DISCOVERY JUST ON THE MARKET—Sharpens razor in a quarter of the time usually taken and puts on a finer, keener edge than can be secured in any other way. No honing necessary. Works on any strop. MAKES OLD RAZOR STROPS AS GOOD AS NEW, provided they are not cut. DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD RAZORS. This will sharpen them and make them also just as good as new. Full directions with every package. FULLY GUARANTEED. If not satisfactory money will be refunded.

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If your dealer does not handle it, we will send package on receipt of price, 25c. We also manufacture the best RAZOR STROPS made. Price \$1.50.

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Halt! Free! Free!

A complete set of Plans and Specifications for your New Barn will be mailed to you free of charge if you will mail us your name and address, and tell us the size of barn you figure on building. Remember we can save you money on your

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES, HARDWARE, BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
In fact anything you will require for your New House or Barn (except Lumber)

Saskatoon Hardware Co. Limited

SASKATOON

SASK.

of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, reports that last week's Alberta Stockyards receipts were 330 horses, 538 cattle, 1,941 hogs, and 202 sheep. This week's shipments were 218 horses, 174 cattle, 1,087 hogs, and 302 sheep.

Outward shipments—One mixed car to Vancouver and a car of hogs to New Westminster; four cars of cattle to Chicago, and ten cars of hogs East.

Cattle—Light weight beef, \$6.40 to \$6.50; fat cows and heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; heavy export steers, of which there was no supply, should reach beyond the \$6.50 mark; veal, heavy at \$6.50 and light at 7 cents, and not in much demand. Good stock cattle sold from \$5.40 to \$5.60, with carloads of well conditioned and breedy stuff in demand, upwards from \$5.75.

Hogs—Selects sold today at \$8.25, weighed off cars. Packers' agents are actively buying in the country, reducing central market competition. We advise shipping to this market so long as the market is actively on the raise.

Sheep—Good wethers, 7 cents; ewes, \$5.50, and lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Winnipeg, August 30.—Receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week have been as follows: 4,315 cattle, 250 calves, 2,530 hogs, and 219 sheep.

Cattle—In spite of fair receipts and lower market quotations from the South, all classes of cattle have sold about steady at last week's prices, except bulls, oxen and medium and common cows. Best steers, weighing up to 1,200 pounds, sold from \$7 to \$7.25, with a few extra good ones somewhat higher. Best cows sell around 6 cents and best heifers \$6.25. Bulls and oxen are fully 50 cents lower than a week ago. Bulls are hard to sell at 5 cents, most offerings fetching less money.

Hogs—As is usual at this time of the year farmers and others refrain from shipping hogs to market owing to pressure of work, consequently prices have advanced and select hogs are selling today at \$8.60, heavies \$6 to \$6.25, and stags \$4.50.

Sheep and lambs are very scarce on the local market, but good lambs will sell at 8 cents per pound, with best sheep from \$6 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Business is only fairly brisk. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound. Beef fetters 9 to 10 cents, mutton 17 cents, veal 10 to 11 cents, and farmers' bacon 15 cents per pound. Job lots of vegetables are on the market but are selling very badly.

BRANDON PRODUCE—The demand for butter, eggs and poultry is particularly good just now. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound and heavier weights 11 cents.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company—Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that the supply of dairy butter has fallen away and prices are on the rise. New laid eggs are coming forward very slowly and the price is very firm. Cream and milk remain unchanged. We do not quote potatoes, as the market is so irregular and prices are likely to be very low this fall. Local farmers are offering to make contracts for future delivery at 25 cents per bushel. The trade for poultry is fair. There is a very poor demand for dressed hogs, lights sell for 10 cents per pound and heavier weights 8 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note.—Prices quoted are f.o.b. point of shipment unless otherwise noted.

Butter—There is no change this week in butter prices. Supplies are fair and demand just steady. Fancy dairy is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 19 to 20 cents, and good round lots 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—The quality of eggs coming to market has not improved to any extent, but smaller shipments are being received, so that dealers are offering a cent more this week. Dealers today quote eggs at 17 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—So far last week's price, namely, 40 cents per bushel, holds good, but dealers are somewhat dubious about the possibilities of the potato crop. A large yield was anticipated, but heavy frosts on two or three nights during the past week have killed the tops and it is just questionable what damage will result. Probably there will be a larger number of small potatoes and hence grading will be heavier, with the chance of the best grade selling for a better price than had been formerly anticipated. However, it depends upon yields in the East, South and West, so that at present no opinion can be given as to the extent which recent frost damage will affect the price.

Milk and Cream—Milk supplies are keeping well up and there is no change in prices just now. Milk is worth \$2.00 per hundred pounds. Sweet cream is worth again 27 cents per pound of butterfat delivered, and sour cream is 25 cents per pound of butterfat delivered. This works out at about 22 cents per pound at country points. Second grade is 2 cents lower.

Hides—Tanners are still keeping out of the market. Receipts will be heavier from now on, and with increasing stocks indications point to lower prices in the near future. Local dealers have made all their sales for August ahead so that prices will not alter, but every indication points to a lowering in price in the near future. Prices are as last quoted.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

The reason for the wide spread noticed between the price for cash wheat in Winnipeg and Minneapolis is that at the present time the condition existing in Minneapolis is that the mills there apparently have been receiving some very heavy flour orders and as their crop movement has been delayed considerably, arrivals at the mills are very light, with the result that the mills are running only about half capacity. Owing to this condition millers are paying a very handsome premium for immediate delivery. They must have delivery sometime in the next couple of weeks, for after that the movement generally will become much heavier and the condition will be considerably relieved. At the present time there have been bids for wheat to go to Minneapolis for immediate shipment, but they are only about 1 cent better than Fort William, which is not sufficient inducement to get very much of this routed there. Towards the latter part of this month, when the movement in the Northwestern States gets more general, it would not be profitable for Canadian farmers to ship to Minneapolis, paying the 10 cents per bushel duty even tho the freight is the same as to Fort William or Port Arthur. If one has wheat that can be shipped during the first five or ten days in September to Minneapolis, possibly better prices can be received there than at Fort William, but these premiums, as stated above, will gradually disappear as the movement gets freer.

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We have selected what we consider (and we believe you will agree with us) a most complete and useful dinner or tea set. All the pieces of this beautiful set are full size. These dishes are supplied by one of Winnipeg's leading merchants and are the same



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Each set contains the following pieces: 6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 fruit saucers, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 meat platter, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 oval salad bowl, 1 gravy boat.

as those sold over the counter to their best customers. In case you should happen to break any piece at any future time you can always replace it, as this is a stock pattern. This set is made of a very rich English semi-porcelain and is the product of the celebrated Ridgways factory of Stoke-on-Trent, England. The exceptionally graceful plain shapes are decorated with a rich border design in plain gold on every piece, and the handles are entirely covered with gold in the bright finish. The regular retail price of these dishes is \$10.00, but two or three hours' work for The Guide will bring it to you free of cost.

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Shipped to Us for Six Years

Grand Coulee, Sask., Nov. 10, 1914

"We have shipped all our cars to The G.G.G. Co. for the last six years and have been well satisfied with the handling of the grain."

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Greenshields, Alta., Dec. 14, 1914

"Received payment for car of wheat to-day all O.K. Well pleased with sale."

Satisfied With Prices

Alix, Alta., Sept. 12, 1914

"Am well satisfied with price you sold grain at, and your way of handling the business."

Better Service and More Money

Glen Adelaide, Sask., Jan. 22, 1915

"I have to thank you for your careful attention to this and other cars I have sent you. The G.G.G. Co. have always given me better service than any other company and made me money. I appreciate your businesslike, straightforward and progressive policy, especially in all matters of correspondence."

Freight Complications

Roecliffe, Sask., May 22, 1915

"The way you have handled my car with its freight complications has pleased me well."

Correspondence Well Handled

Forget, Sask., Dec. 20, 1914

"I am well pleased with the way you handled my car and the conscientious and painstaking way you handled all correspondence. It has been the most satisfactory of any car I have ever sent forward."

Both Business and Influence

Wastina, Alta., March 2, 1915

"I most heartily appreciate the trouble you have taken over my wheat. I must thank you for selling the car as well as you did. Rest assured you will get my business and my influence in the future."

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Elkhorn, Man., May 10, 1915

"I am in every way satisfied. Thank you for your promptness and courtesy."

And Many More

As a Company owned and controlled by nearly 17,000 Western Farmers, and operated by them for the benefit of their own class, we ask you to give us a chance to earn the same kind of words from you.

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